The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 12.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bills Introduced and Reported from Committees.

Congressmen Asked to Vote for the Centennial Appropriation Bill.

PETITIONS FOR CHEAPER RAILWAY FARES.

A Bill to Reduce the Lock Tolls on the Monongahela River.

Boards of Arbitration to Settle Labor Disputes.

Counting the Votes for Governor and Treasurer.

Transportation Secured for 600 Troops from Allegheny County to Attend the Inauguration.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1876.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The Usury Law.

Mr. HAYS presented five petitions for a law fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent. in the State.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were favorably reported from the Committees, unless otherwise indicated:

Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

Relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

A supplementary act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the State.

A supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all other city, ward, borough and township officers elected by the people; fixing the time for the organization of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of the Commonwealth, and the Mayors of all the cities of the same.

To confer additional power on law judges.

An act to provide for the erection of a poor house and for the support of the poor of the several counties.

To regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies of the State.

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in the State.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads in the State.

Relative to paving streets of cities; providing for the manner of payment therefor, and conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs of the State.

For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals.

Relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

To validate sales and conveyances under decrees of courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed, or defectively qualified.

To provide for the transferring of awards of arbitrators.

To exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution of distress for rent.

To protect children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

To punish persons for pointing or discharging fire arms at other persons in this Commonwealth. Negatived.

Providing for the distribution of money arising from Sheriff's sales by the respective Courts of Common Pleas. Negatived.

A supplementary act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

Authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

To suppress vagrancy.

To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, to cross streams bounding cities of the third class, from any point within the same.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

A further supplement to the act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane, etc.

Conferring additional jurisdiction on Orphans Courts.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities and boroughs.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. NEGLE, to establish a Nautical School in Philadelphia.

By Mr. NEWMYER, relating to the bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors or Deputy Mayors, Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT, authorizing Councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

By Mr. YERKES, to authorize the acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth for the uses of the county of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Mr. CLARKE, authorizing and regulating the issuance of *venires* for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the State.

By Mr. ALLEN, to empower Courts of Quarter Sessions to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Crawford), to allow a homestead of the value of $1,500 and certain personal property for the use of the family to be exempt from levy and sale, and five hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Crawford), authorizing chattel mortgages in the State.

Also relating to the exemption of property from levy and sale on executions of distress for rent, declaring the waiver thereof by a debtor, except in certain cases, void.

By Mr. COLIHAN, for promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines of the State.

By. Mr. MCNEILL, a supplementary act dividing cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEWMYER, relative to the taxes on trades, occupations and professions, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

By Mr. YUTZY, regulating passengers fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

The Centennial.

Mr. MCKIBBEN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if the House concur, our Senators be instructed and our members of Congress requested to vote for the bill now pending making the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial Exposition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Governor be requested to communicate this resolution to our members of Congress under the seal of the State.

Tax Laws.

Mr. DILL offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to prepare and report to the Senate a compilation of all tax laws now in force for State purposes, showing the amount received by the Treasurer from each subject of taxation for each year, commencing with the year 1876 to the present time.

Pisciculture.

Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny) offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, (if the House shall appoint such a committee), to inspect the fishway at Columbia and hatching house at Donegal Springs.

Printing.

Mr. WARFEL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all motions for resolutions to print extra copies of documents, bills or other papers, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Fish Committee.

Messrs. Horter, Anderson (Allegheny), Strong, Cooper, Yerkes, Wood and Clark were appointed the Committee to visit Columbia fishway.

Mining Riot Expenses.

The bill to pay the expenses incident to calling out of the National Guard to suppress riots in the coal regions was passed first reading.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clarke.

Order of Business.

Mr. TALLEY submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Reading of bills in place, reports of committees, presentation of petitions, bills on first reading, and bills in place.

Bills Read in Place.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. RAWLINS, one authorizing defendants in misdemeanors to give testimony before committing magistrates.

By Mr. SPICER, one appropriating $35,000 to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia.

By Mr. STEWART, one prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of county school superintendents.

By Mr. FAUNCE, one relative so saving fund associations.

By Mr. KNIPE, one authorizing justices of the peace to hold and execute the office of notary public.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY, a supplement to the act fixing the terms of members of councils, etc.

By Mr. WOLFE, a further supplement to the act relative to divorces.

Tolls on the Monongahela River.

By Mr. BILLINGSLEY (Washington), a supplementary act to reduce the rates of toll on coal and other specified articles charged by the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company. It fixes the rates of toll as follows: For one thousand bushels of coal and nut coal, Lock No. 1, one dollar; Lock No. 2, fifty cents; Lock No. 3, twenty-five cents; Lock No. 4, twenty-five cents; Lock No. 5, twenty cents; Lock No. 6, twenty cents; slack coal one-half the above rates. No toll is to be charged on the vessel or package containing the load. On steamboats, keel boats, flats, flatboats and coal boats empty, fifty cents for each lock, passengers' lockage, five cents for each lock; on all freights for each one thousand pounds per lock below Brownsville, five cents; above Brownsville, ten cents per lock; through from Pittsburgh to Geneva, thirty-six cents; whisky, three cents per lock per barrel below Brownsville and four cents per barrel through each additional lock above Brownsville; ruble and limestone, per perch, three cents per lock; iron ore per ton, eight cents per lock; pig iron per ton, descending and ascending, eight cents per lock. The bill also enumerates the rates of toll on firewood, bark, brick, staves, barrels, hoop poles, timber, &c., and it shall not be lawful for said Monongahela Slackwater and Navigation Company to charge higher rates of toll on articles not herein specified and enumerated in this schedule of prices adopted, after the 25th of August, 1876, whether shipment be up or down the river from the points designated.

Boards of Arbitration.

By Mr. S. A. LOSCH, an act to establish boards of arbitration to settle the question of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor, that the great industries of the Commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times in violence, bloodshed and riot, by which valuable property is wantonly destroyed, the lives of innocent, peaceful citizens are placed in jeopardy, all kindred interests are injuriously affected, and the fair name of the State is disgraced. The bill seeks to make a fair and equitable adjustment in these issues between capital and labor, employers and employes, when each party can meet together upon terms of equality, under the panoply of law, and present his views of the questions at variance with that dignity which should pertain to all matters of such importance as the source of wealth and prosperity of a State and nation; to establish rates of compensation for labor, and rules and regulations for their branch of industry without fear or favor, and in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment; that both parties jointly make application to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of any judicial district of the Commonwealth in the locality where such dispute arises; to appoint and constitute a Board of Arbitration to arrange and settle all matters at variance between them; all applications to be in writing, and signed by a committee, of not less than seven citizens of either party, or fourteen citizens; if application is made jointly, said application to be filed in the archives of district as may be directed by the Judges thereof; the arbitration board to consist of nine members, all citizens of the Commonwealth, employers to select three members and employes to select three, when the Court shall appoint three to complete the board; the decision of the board to be final. The members of the board shall receive five dollars per day, and ten cents per mile both ways for mileage.

Mr. LOSCH has given long and patient study to the labor question, and while he concedes protection to capital, also seeks to prevent strikes and protect the laborer from loss thereby, and give him means to redress his grievances.

Game and Fish Laws.

The concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies of the game and fish laws of the Commonwealth was called up, and agreed to by a *viva voce* vote, but the Speaker subsequently withdrew his decision, and Mr. Reighaed called the yeas and nays on the previous question.

A large number of bills were reported from standing committees.

Fares on Passenger Railroads.

Among the petitions presented were several from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law compelling passenger railroads to reduce their fares.

Counting the Votes.

The members of the Senate were announced, and the two Houses went into joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and State Treasurer. Lieutenant Gov. Latta acting as President of the Committee and Mr. Newmyer of the Senate, and Mr. Parker, of the House officiating as tellers.

After the count, the tellers reported the following as the result of the election for Governor: John F. Hartranft had 304,175 votes, Cyrus L. Pershing had 292,145 votes, and R. A. Brown had 13,244 votes.

The following was announced as the result of the election for State Treasurer: Henry Rawle had 302,875 votes, Victor E. Piolett had 293,150 votes, and E. F. Pennypacker had 12,468 votes.

The convention then adjourned.

After the Senators had retired an attempt was made to effect an adjournment until Monday evening, but this was defeated and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Report on Railroads.

Mr. REIGHARD submitted a resolution for the acceptance by the State of 35,000 copies of the Auditor General's report on railroads furnished by the State Printer under a joint resolution of the last session.

Mr. WOLFE raised a point of order that the resolution was not in proper shape to accomplish the end desired, and it was then referred.

More Printing.

The joint resolution to print 15,000 copies of the Constitution and election laws was called up and negatived.

Rules.

Mr. REIGHARD called up the report of of the Committee on Revision of the Rules, which was read, and postponed for the present.

The Allegheny Street Bill,

introduced by Senator McNeill, is the same bill that passed the Senate last winter. It does not apply to any city unless Councils adopt it.

"Slightly Off."

The impression here is that Mr. Warner is slightly off in his effort at buncombe, and does not understand the bill he objects to in his open letter.

The Inaugural.

The Adjutant General told your correspondent to-day that he had secured transportation here and return for six hundred troops from Allegheny county, and specialy desires to have the Duquesne Greys here at the inauguration of the Governor on Tuesday next.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, O., January 13.—The fourth ballot of the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was taken this noon. The vote stands as follows: Beck forty-one; Williams, thirty-five, Leslie, twenty-seven; Stevenson, twenty; Kelley, of Louisville, (Republican) fifteen. Bradley was withdrawn. The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Beck, forty-one; Williams, thirty-six; Leslie, twenty-five; Stevenson, nineteen; Kelley, fifteen. Sixth ballot: Beck, forty; Williams, thirty-six; Leslie, twenty-five; Stevenson, nineteen.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 13.—In the Senate bills were introduced to abolish the office of State Commissioner; to authorize an additional levy of $6,000,000 to complete the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, and to dispense with seals in legal instruments.

Discrimination in Railway Freight Rates Against Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the matter of discriminations by pool lines against Chicago in the matter of freights, met the managers of the "pool lines" here yesterday and had a private conference. Mr. Joy, of the Michigan Central, said that the discriminations were unavoidable, because of the action of numerous bankrupt roads in cutting rates. He referred to the last annual report of the Michigan Central to show the great decrease in receipts, and declared that should the road submit to compete with other minor roads it would soon become bankrupt. The managers agreed in saying that the roads leading from the West to Chicago, and not those leading East, were blameable for the discrimination.

The Murderer of Josie Langmaid Sentenced.

CONCORD, N. H., January 13.—In the trial of Joseph Lapage for the murder of the girl Josie Langmaid on the 4th of October last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and Lapage was sentenced to be confined in the State prison at Concord until January 19, 1877, and then to be hanged.

SECOND EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Debate on the Amnesty Bill.

Another Convincing Speech by Senator Blaine.

Messrs. Cox and Hill Shown Up in a Bad Light.

THE CHANCES FOR JEFF. DAVIS' PARDON VERY SLIM.

The Bill Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PROPOSED TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Alleged Discrepancies Explained by Senator Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Missouri River Improvement.

Mr. WINDOM presented petitions signed by 2,082 citizens of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, asking an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the upper Missouri river. Referred.

Expenditures for Indians.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in answer to the Senate resolution of January 12, 1876, in regard to the expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars in the support and education of certain Indians. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Preparing for Contingencies.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the act of March 1st, 1792, is not defective, and if so, in what particular in making the necessary provisions for various contingencies which may arise of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, and if in their opinion such defects exist, what further or other legislation is best calculated to remedy such defects, and in that event that they report such bill or joint resolution as in their opinion the case may require. Agreed to.

Treasury Investigation.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the books of the Treasury Department, &c., and addressed the Senate thereon.

Mr. DAVIS said that in examining the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that have been made for previous years he had discovered many alterations of figures, involving large amounts, causing them to differ widely from each other as to the transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. He quoted extensively from the annual report of the Navy, War, Pension and Indian Affairs Departments, making comparisons as to receipts and expenditures for several years, and claimed that the figures in some years showed an increase in the expenses and public debt in an aggregate of millions of dollars, and a [illegible] decrease in revenue collections. [illegible] increased or decreased as occasion [illegible] the addition or subtraction from loans [illegible] Treasury rates, and if there were errors or frauds, an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up under that head. He also quoted from the public debt statements for several years, and claimed that there were gross descrepancies between the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register of the Treasury, and also that the figures had been changed. No matter, he said, if it should be claimed that the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of book-keeping. There can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country, and repeated year after year, should years afterward be changed in the manner shown.

Mr. Davis' speech was necessarily largely confined to statistics, and speaking of the discrepancies in the annual reports, he said: The figures and changes I have referred to in the official reports are so very large and the amounts so enormous that I can hardly believe them myself; but after careful and earnest examination of the facts in reference thereto, and such information as I could obtain after consultation with different officers of the Treasury Department, I am forced to declare that I can find no satisfactory explanation of them. If there is one, I should be glad to have it. If there is a Senator upon this floor or an officer of the Government who can make a plain and satisfactory explanation of these charges and discrepancies, I hope he will lose no time in making himself heard; for in my judgment, if it is incapable of explanation, it is more dangerous than any default, no matter what the amount. The facts and figures, as stated, he believed justified the appointment of a special committee of the Senate to look into the changes in and condition of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and he therefore asked the passage of the resolution.

After the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech, Mr. MERRIMON inquired if there were no notes or explanations of these discrepancies.

Mr. DAVIS replied that in some cases there were explanations, but he had been unable to find how any system of bookkeeping could change the amounts after they had been reported to Congress.

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was nothing new in the statements made by the gentleman. As to the figures presented and drawn from the books of the Treasury Department, he (Boutwell) had no observation to make. He would venture to say, however, that an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissipate all difficulties under which the honorable Senator from West Virginia now labored, and it occurred to him (Boutwell) that the Senator from West Virginia, in dealing with a great public question, as he thought he was, might have called upon the present Secretary of the Treasury and unfolded to him the difficulties of which he complained, and asked him whether or not they were capable of a fair solution. He (Boutwell) was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that department, and equally sure it would have been his disposition to have given to any member of the Senate an opportunity of understanding all the difficulties to which the honorable Senator (Davis) had referred. There was nothing which the honorable Senator had presented that went to show that the books of the Treasury had been changed or tampered with by anybody. The statements presented to Congress and the country are prepared so that any person can examine the books and see that they concur.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether he understood the Senator (Boutwell) to say that the figures of the official reports sent to Congress year after year had not been changed.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the different statements from the Treasury had not been changed. Some of these statements were prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and showed the business in the control of his office. Others were prepared by the Register, and showed the business in the control of his office.

Resuming his argument, Mr. BOUTWELL said when he took charge of the Treasury Department in 1869 one of the first things he discovered was the fact that the books of the Department did not represent the actual amount of the public debt outstanding, and this arose from a succession of events since the organization of the Department.

Mr. BOUTWELL then explained at length the manner of doing business in the Department, and said in 1869 the books showed an apparent discrepancy of one hundred and sixteen million dollars, when in truth there was no such discrepancy. He mentioned as items which tended to show each discrepancy the debt of the States assumed by the General Government, amounting to $76,000,000. the Texas indemnity fund, &c. Again, in 1861 a six per cent. loan was authorized by Congress, which Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, was unable to negotiate at that rate of interest, and the consequence was fifty million dollars worth of bonds were issued on which 7 per cent. was actually paid, and the amount received into the Treasury from them was less than $46,000,000. Up to 1869 the Register of the Treasury only was required to keep an account of the public debt. No account had been kept in the office of the Secretary, and it was then ordered that an account be kept in the latter office. He argued that it was only by exploring and investigation, or by knowledge derived from practical experience, that one could understand the business of accounting. If certain bonds were presented to the Register of the Treasury to-day for signature, he would sign them, and immediately charge the public debt with the par value of those bonds, and if the Register should then be called upon for a statement of the debt, it would appear greater than it really was to the amount of the bonds signed. He reviewed at length the manner of keeping accounts in the Register's office, and said there always would be a difference in the statements of the offices; but with the two statements, the truth could be traced out. This system, about which so much complaint was now made, was instituted in 1869, as a check upon the Register's office. If differences in these two accounts did not exist, collusion and fraud between different branches of the Treasury Department would be shown. An analysis of the two statements would never fail to show that the facts on which they were based were the same. The financial report made to Congress in December, in which the financial condition of the country on the 30th of June preceding, the monthly statement, shows the financial condition on the 1st of July, while often times there were transactions between the close of business on the 30th of June and the time of issuing the monthly statement on the 1st of July, which would go to show a difference in the two statements. On the 30th of June, when the fiscal year closed, a statement was prepared, showing the amount of money on hand, of which the Secretary had official knowledge. The books were kept open, however, forty-five days after June 30, to get returns from all points of the country, and as a consequence at the end of forty-five days the receipts were much larger than shown by the statement of June 30. This was the case particularly in the Internal Revenue Office. The Commissioner made an exhibit of the amount on hand at the close of business on the 30th of June, but for days and weeks after that the receipts were credited which had been collected in various part of the country prior to June 30th.

Mr. BOUTWELL yielded to Mr. EDMUNDS, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. DAVIS inquired if his resolution would come up as unfinished business at the next meeting of the Senate.

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Presents to Minister Marsh.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill to authorize Geo. P. Marsh to accept a certain present from the Government of Switzerland and a certain present from the Government of Italy. Passed.

River Improvements.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Arkansas river by removing the bar opposite Fort Smith, Arkansas. Referred.

Also a memorial of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Arkansas, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, and a continuation of the work of improving the delta of that stream. Referred.

Mr. SPENCER moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to. The Senate at 3 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Amnesty Question.

All the galleries of the House of Representatives and the approaches to them were more crowded to-day in anticipation of the close of the debate on the Amnesty question.

Mr. BLAINE commenced by disclaiming any intention to convey the idea in the discussion yesterday. He said that from the tone of the debate one would imagine that the Republican party, as represented in Congress, was trying to inflict some new punishment or to add some other stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might, therefore, not be inappropriate to recall the attention of the House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had introduced a bill to confer special honor on Jefferson Davis. For what honor could be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States? Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed in hot haste, without debate, without amendment, to drag every gentleman in the House to say aye or no on a bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to all the rights of American citizenship. To that he (Blaine) and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw [illegible] other element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. Whatever of that kind had flown into this discussion lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and of those who stood with him. It was a proposition not to punish, but it was a proposition to honor, and while he (Blaine) and those with him disclaimed any intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted the proposition to honor him.

Treatment of Prisoners at the South.

He then passed on to discuss the question in regard to the treatment of prisoners at the South, and who was to blame for breaking the exchange of prisoners. The speech of the gentlemen from Ohio (Garfield) yesterday had left him literally nothing to say. The subject had been exhausted and the argument unanswerable, and he undertook to say that as yet no gentleman on the other side had answered one fact which the gentleman from Ohio had alleged, and that no gentleman could answer them. He (Blaine) should not, therefore, at any length rest on that point. But there was one allegation as to the point of history which he felt it his duty, not merely as a member of the Republican party, but as a citizen of the American Union, to resist and resent, and that was the allegation made in regard to the manner in which Confederate prisoners had been treated in the prisons of the Union. The gentleman from Georgia (Hill) had spoken this sentence in his speech: "I have also proved that with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in prisons where our troops were held," and I could not but admire the "our" and the "your" with which the gentleman communicated the decision. It illy compared with his pretentions to unionism. It was certainly flinging the shadow of the dead Confederacy a long way over the dial of the National House of Representatives, and I think that the gentleman from New York (Cox) somewhat fell into a little of the same line. He goes on to say: "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the stories of Elmira, Camp Douglass and Ft. Delaware, and of all the atrocities both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate authorities stand acquitted."

Hill Loses His Temper.

Mr. Hill, who occupied a front seat on the Republican side of the House, arose and said: "I certainly said no such thing. I stated that I brought no charge against anybody, but that, according to the gentleman's logic, the result followed."

Mr. BLAINE—That is not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gentleman's speech as he delivered it.

Mr. HILL—You are only quoting one sentence out of its connection.

Mr. BLAINE—I beg pardon. I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may appear hereafter in the Congressional Record, because I observe that the gentleman from New York (Cox) spoke one speech and published another. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will do the same. I admit that he has a different *role* to play to keep himself in line with the New York Democrat and to keep himself in proper position for Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia, and it is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The

Barn-Burner Democrats

in 1853 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New York, and still to support the Pierce administration, and Mr. Greeley, with his inimitable humor, which was characteristic of him, said that "They had a hand saw to straddle," and that "they were like the militia general on parade day in Broadway, who found it an almost impossible task to follow and keep clear of omnibusses." [Boisterous laughter all over the House.] And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He has been trying to keep step with the music of the Union and to dodge his fire-eating constituents in Georgia. [Laughter.] I will read another quotation from his speech: "Our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, and we know how, if we chose to tell, the thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Ft. Delaware and other places with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off, with their teeth fallen out." Was that in the line of what I said, or was it a simple assertion from the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HILL—I said these were necessary incidents to all prisons.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to back down from that assertion.

Mr. HILL—No, sir; I saw it with my own eyes.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from the Elmira district yesterday (Walker), and I honor him for it, was not held in leash by party fidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vindicated his constituents. There are on that side of the House two gentlemen who represent in part constituents that surround Camp Douglass. I refer to Messrs. Caulfield and Harrison, and I ask those gentlemen to say whether, to their best knowledge and belief, there was any cruel treatment of prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for that purpose.

Mr. CAULFIELD, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen fit to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Camp Douglass. I do not wish him to suppose from my silence that I fully acquiesce in what he has said.

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—In what who has said, the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. CAULFIELD—In what the gentleman from Maine has said.

Mr. BLANE (sneeringly) Oh! [laughter.]

Prison Hardships.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I rise to say that there were hardships in Camp Douglas which were experienced by prisoners from the South, but that these hardships were incidental to climate and to the emergency of their imprisonment.

Mr. HILL (without rising and in a low tone)—That is right. In that I agree with you.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I do not, however, say that there certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that camp to my knowledge, but they were not of such a number or of such a character as to make a general charge against the officers of that camp.

Mr. HILL (still in his seat and in a low tone)—That is right and I make none.

The Government Vindicated by a Democrat.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I remember some instances myself. I happened to be one of a number appointed to ameliorate the sufferings of the prisoners at Camp Douglass. They were brought there in winter. I think the first batch from Fort Donaldson. The weather was cold, and it was impossible to make them perfectly comfortable, and as a matter of course there was a great deal of suffering among them, but I regarded that suffering as only incidental to the circumstances which surrounded them at times. Every effort was made to make them comfortable, both on the part of the State and on the part of the Government, but there were some cruelties inflicted there to my knowledge. However, I do not think it would be fair to charge the Government with them. They were chargeable to the inhumanity of certain individuals in charge of them.

Mr. HILL—That is all that I meant.

Mr. BLAINE (to Mr. Caulfield)—Will you state whether the prisoners who came from Fort Donaldson did not occupy and share the same quarters and have exactly the same accommodations as the Illinois troops had who left Camp Douglass, which was their camp, and went to Fort Donaldson, exchanging places with the prisoners?

Caulfield's Memory Fails Him.

Mr. CAULFIELD—My memory on that point does not serve me.

Mr. BLAINE (ironically)—Oh! the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglass was made for Union soldiers, and was the great recruiting camp of North Illinois.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Now that you bring it to my recollection, I think the fact was so.

Mr. BLAINE (still more ironically)—Oh, my! what recollection! [Laughter on the Republican side.] That is equal to the recollection of the gentleman from Georgia, who did not recollect the other day whether he offered a resolution which I read.

Caulfield Loses His Temper.

Mr. CAULFIELD (severely) My dear sir, I want you to understand that when I state what my recollection is about a certain point, I do not wish you to stand on this floor and question my veracity.

Mr. BLAINE—I said it was a strange recollection. I do not question the gentleman's veracity at all.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Then, if it is a stronger recollection, I am not responsible for—

Mr. BLAINE—But I say this, that if the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglass was a recruiting place from which these great, noble, gallant regiments were sent out who represented Illinois in so many battle fields, he is the only man in Illinois who does not recollect it.

Mr. CAULFIELD—But, sir—

Mr. BLAINE—(waiving him down)—That is all I desire.

Mr. CAULFELD (persistently)—My dear sir, you called me to the witness stand, and you cannot discredit me because I do not discredit myself. I have a right to answer your question fully, and I say that when you first spoke of the question as to whether atrocities had been committed in Camp Douglass, my attention was naturally attracted to the time when these men were prisoners there, and was not drawn to the point as to whether that camp was first filled by Federal soldiers or not. But now that the gentleman has drawn my attention to the fact, I say that I think it is so. I may be permitted to add that the argument which he makes against my recollection is about as strong as any of the arguments which the gentleman has addressed before the House to-day or the day before.

Another Democrat Rises to Explain.

Mr. HARRISON rose on the Democratic side of the House, and said that he thought his colleague was wrong, and that Camp Douglass, a camp where prisoners were retained, was not the same as Camp Douglass, where the volunteers were. Many buildings had been erected for that emergency. When the Fort Donaldson prisoners were brought up the weather had been exceedingly cold, and there was not a sufficiency of buildings, but the people of Chicago came forwarded, and attended to the comforts of the prisoners. He would state, further, that there were charges made in newspapers, charges which an *ex parte* witness would have sworn to, that there were cruelties practiced at Camp Douglass, but these *ex parte* statements were not believed, nor did he now believe, the *ex parte* statements that were brought up on their side. Some of the prisoners at Camp Douglass had suffered from the severity of the weather, and that had been charged to the Government.

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—I did not yield for a speech from the gentlemen.

Mr. HARRISON—You asked me a question, and I have answered it.

Mr. BLAINE—No. The gentleman has not answered the question at all, but has gone into a long rigmarole, not touching the point at issue. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRISON—The gentleman has asked a question. My silence would be an acknowledgment that he was right.

Mr. BLAINE—I asked the gentlemen whether he knew of cruelties at Camp Douglass.

Mr. HARRISON—No, sir; but—

Mr. BLAINE—Enough; that is enough now. I will hear the gentleman on this side of the House from that neighborhood.

Mr. HENDERSON (rising on the Republican side of the House) said that his colleague on the other side of the House was mistaken in the assertion which he had just made, and that to his own personal knowledge the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglass were confined in the same camp from which Union soldiers had moved out.

Mr. HARRISON—But they were not always the same barracks.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, no! The barracks were increased for rebel prisoners. They were enlarged for them. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. HENDERSON—I want to say further that I had occasion many times to visit that camp while rebel prisoners were confined there, because one of my own blood and kindred was a prisoner there, and he told me that he was well treated, that he had no complaints to make, and that he believed the prisoners there were well treated. I have no doubt but that the rebel prisoners there were as well treated as any prisoners ever were on God's green earth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

A Cloud of Witnesses.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not care, of course, to conduct this case as if it was in a Court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses; there are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House whom I will not indelicately mention by name, who know personally. Their relations and mine are most friendly, who have been in Union prisons in the North, who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made.

One of Them.

Mr. JONES (Ky.) rose.

Mr. BLAINE (addressing him)—Was the gentleman one of them?

Mr. JONES—I was, and I am a friend of the gentleman from Maine, and I now ask his courtesy for a few moments.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, sir, I will hear you.

Mr. JONES—I was one of those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who had the honor of being a prisoner of the republic.

Mr. BLAINE—In what fort?

Mr. JONES—I will tell you, if you will allow time.

Mr. BLAINE—Tell me in what fort you were.

Mr. JONES—I was not a prisoner of war.

Mr. BLAINE— (contemptuously) Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES (continuing)—But a civil prisoner, taken to Camp Chase.

Mr. BLAINE—I am not dealing with that class. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. JONES (persisting)—You were asking for facts of history, and I want—

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—No, sir; I am not. I am not dealing with that class of prisoners at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES (still persisting)—I deprecate this unfortunate debate, but when the gentleman from Maine specially rises and appeals to gentlemen on this side of the House for facts of history, he must not object to hearing them.

Mr. BLAINE—If the House will agree to extend my time I will let the gentleman talk.

Mr. RANDALL—I object to the time being extended.

Mr. BLAINE—Then I decline to yield.

Mr. JONES—I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to do justice to me and let me be heard.

Mr. BLAINE—I was not referring to the gentleman from Kentucky at all, and did not know that he had ever been a prisoner.

A Texas Democrat Rises.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, (rising on the Democratic side)—I ask the gentleman from Maine to withdraw his remark that if the gentlemen on this side who were Confederate prisoners did not rise and deny his statement their silence would be construed as an acknowledgement of its truth.

Mr. BLAINE—If any gentleman on that side desires to contradict it, I will yield to him.

The Democrats Getting Excited.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, (also on the Democratic side)—I was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

Mr. BLAINE made a motion as if he would not yield the floor any longer.

Mr. DAVIS (vociferously)—He asked for

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Republican National Convention.

The National Convention to be Held in Cincinnati on June 14.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1876.

Meeting of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee met this morning in the Arlington Hotel, and was called to order by ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, who said: "The National Committee has assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the Presidential campaign for the present year. Its duties are very simple—the fixing of the time and place for the holding of the National Convention."

The Clerk, Hon. Wm. Chandler, called the roll, when it was found that eighteen of the original members were present and thirteen gentlemen by proxy. After debate all the proxies were admitted. The committee then heard one member from each delegation from cities, asking that the National Convention be held at the places named.

General Garfield said the Convention ought to be held where it would do the most good to the Republican party. Ohio was now one of the closest of the Republican States, but he hoped it would not be so in the future, and it was also one of the great Western States, and would lead in the election in October next, in company with Maine, New Hampshire and Indiana. We cannot afford to lose Ohio, and save the election to the Republican party. As to the city of Cleveland, sufficient money had been subscribed to build a wigwam and to furnish all the other necessary accommodations.

Mr. Sherwin, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in favor of that city.

Governor Noyes gave reasons why the Convention should be held at Cincinnati. The Ohio delegation was here in behalf of no particular Presidential candidate, and he showed the political advantages of holding the Convention there. The Exposition building would hold 15,000 persons, and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

Mr. Medill advocated Chicago, and spoke of arrangements made with railroad companies for tickets at reduced rates, showing easy and cheap access to the city. Hotel accommodations are ample, with graduated prices. The Inter-State Exhibition building is the largest structure in this country, with the exception perhaps of the Centennial main building, and is well suited in all its appointments for a Convention. It will seat from twenty-five to thirty thousand persons. In addition to the space required for the Convention, he presented also further considerations why Chicago should be selected.

Saratoga Springs, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and San Francisco were urged, and Mr. Creswell, of West Virginia, invited the Convention to meet at Wheeling. An informal vote was then taken *viva voce* for fixing the place of meeting, with the following result: Cincinnati, fifteen; Chicago, nine; Philadelphia, nine; Cleveland, four; Saratoga Springs, two, Boston, one; New York, one; St. Louis, one; and Washington one.

A formal vote was then taken, with the following result: Cincinnati, twenty; Chicago, seven; Philadelphia, one. Twenty-one votes are necessary to a choice. Two ballots were subsequently taken, with this result: Cincinnati, twenty; Philadelphia, sixteen; Chicago, seven; no choice—twenty-two votes being necessary. An adjournment was then voted, Mr. Frye suggesting that the members wished to return to the House of Representatives, where important votes were to be taken on the amnesty question.

Senators Howe and Morton and Messrs. Willian E. Chandler, Gorham and Fulton were appointed a committee to prepare the usual call for a convention. Mr. Van Horn, in the discussion about a place for holding the convention, presented the claims of St. Louis.

The Committee this evening selected Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Convention, on June 14.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

The Committee on Appropriations held a meeting to-day. The Secretary of State and all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were present to consider the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Secretary Fish said he thought it advisable to make the consolidations or reductions now proposed in regard to a number of our foreign missions. He showed, however, where changes or reductions can be made with the least inconvenience and detriment to the public service. Both the Secretary and Mr. Banks showed that in case any reductions are made, it would be extremely inadvisable to reduce the salary of our Minister to Russia below the amounts proposed for our representatives at the Courts of England Germany, or in France. The bill, as it stands, fixes $12,000 as the salary for the first named and $14,000 for the three latter. It was ordered that a copy of the bill be furnished each member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Appropriation Committee.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Proclamation.

LONDON, January 13.—A special from Paris says that President MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation. The Liberals blame what they they call "MacMahon's iterference," and apprehensions of a recall of the Assembly are expressed. The fate of the Ministry is not decided. Further announcements by the official journals are expected to-morrow.

PARIS, January 13.—The proclamation of President MacMahon, countersigned by Buffet, was published to-day. In it the President appeals for the support of order and good government at the coming general election, and hoped the country will secure the necessary repose after being torn and distracted by agitation, discord and misfortune. He says it is known he did not desire his present power, but having been invested with it, France could rely on him exercising it without weakness. He hopes that God will aid him, and the support of the nation will not fail him in the fulfilment of his mission.

The President also says he thinks the country's institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried. The conservative and truly liberal policy, which he always intended to pursue, should prevail.

Cabinet Council.

The Cabinet in council to-day reached an agreement whereby the threatened ministerial modification is averted. The council will reconvene on Monday.

The *Journal Des Debats* asserts that Leon Say remains a candidate for the Senate in the Department of Seine Et Oise on the same list as before.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Trial at Indianapolis—Damaging Testimony.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13.—John W. Bingham was the principal witness examined in the McGraff case to-day. He testified to having made arrangements with McGraff for shipping crooked whisky similar to that of other gaugers and employes, paying him two hundred dollars per month for his services. Witness was acquainted with Partridge, a store keeper at Patoke, but had no knowledge as to whether he was in the clique. He had no particular arrangement with my brother as to corrupting any Government officials, the names of whom were J. P. Brasher, John T. Hogan, James K. Hill, Col. Simonson, Mayer Philips, Lewis Monford, McGriff, Snyder, Eberwein and Miller. These officers were paid liberally for their services, and in addition to which Messrs. Marsh and Pringle, railroad agents, were included in our ring. Witness did not remember ever having conversed with Phillip Eberwein in which he (witness) said he could steal enough away from McGriff without taking him into the ring.

The Government here announced that they would rest their case with this witness, after which the defense called several witnesses, who testified to the general good character of the defendant. The evidence was then closed, and the argument was commenced by Col. Trussler for the Government.

SANITARY.

Allegheny Health Officer Elected.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. W. P. Bedell presiding.

It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $2,000 to meet the expenses of the department for the year.

The matter of the election of a Health Officer for the year was then taken up, and the following persons nominated for the position: Christopher Hoch, R. Armstrong, W. R. Canham, John Chess, A. Pitcairn, W. P. Hunker and Capt. Fox.

On the fourth ballot Mr. Hoch was elected. The last ballot stood—Hoch, 6. Hunker, 5.

The office hours for the Health Officer were fixed as follows: From May to October, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 5½ o'clock in the afternoon. During the balance of the year they are to be from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Queen, at New York, Vaderland, at Philadelphia.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The crisis in the French Cabinet is about over.

—Holland has requested that her colonies be admitted into the postal union.

—The Governor of Wisconsin recommends the repeal of the Potter railway law.

—The total bonded debt of Kansas is $1,385,775, and the resources $1,953,687. The sinking fund is $227,525.

—Nineteen car loads of material for the Japanese buildings on the Centennial grounds, in Philadelphia, passed through Chicago last week.

—A cooper named Durner, living a few miles from Erie, committed suicide last Wednesday night, by cutting his throat. He had been on a spree, and the deed was committed while temporarily deranged.

—A Louisiana Legislative committee yesterday waited upon Gov. Kellogg in relation to the matter of furnishing credentials to Eustis. They were given to understand by the Governor that he was willing to certify to what had occurred in the House.

—The meeting announced to be held in Cleveland for the purpose of adopting a course of action to secure the repeal of the resumption law was held on Thursday night. It was called to order by Geo. W. Mygott. Addresses favoring the repeal of the law were made by Hon. J. Hutchins, Judge Burke and Robt. Schilling. A resolution was adopted that in the judgment of the meeting so much of the resumption law as provides for specie payments in 1879 be repealed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Coombs last night enacted very artistically and satisfactorily the part of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* in Oxenford's play of "Adrienne, the Actress." She was well supported by the company. At her benefit this evening she will appear as *Lady Gay Spanker*, in the favorite comedy of "London Assurance." At the matinee to-morrow "The Unequal Match" will be re-produced. On Monday night John McCullough makes his first appearance here this season.

Library Hall.

The programme of the charity concert announced for next Thursday evening at Library Hall embraces the names of quite a number of well known amateur and professional singers, actors and musicians. Tickets can be bought at Hale's.

Trimble's Varieties.

Popular artistes are performing nightly at Trimble's. The entertainment is a good one.

Poultry Show.

One of the most interesting objects in the city now is the collection of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, &c., now on exhibition at the old City Hall. The admission fee is quite moderate, and the show is being well attended.

A Card.

PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE: My attention has been called to the following local item in your issue of yesterday, which is calculated to create a false impression:

"The prosecution for perjury, growing out of the case of J. W. Riddle, Esq., instituted against Mr. W. M. Wolcott, has been withdrawn by the prosecutor."

Please state that I agreed, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Wolcott's mother and brother, and upon his own written admission of the *falsity* of his testimony in the case referred to, to stay proceedings in order that he might return to the city, which he so suddenly left. He is now here under this safe conduct, procuring the publication of such items as the above, in your own and other city papers. Respectfully,

JOHN W. RIDDELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. 377-d&S

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. AMOS BELCHER, of Allegheny, Pa., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 25th day of January, 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

275 S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN

Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and *four Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65c bound in elegant cloth.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, price 25 cents a year. Address

d&S JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 13, 1876.

Notice to Printers & Stationers.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, January 20th, 1876, for doing the newspaper printing from the first Tuesday in February, 1876, until the first Tuesday in May, 1877.

All public advertisements shall be printed in type not less in size than nonpariel, and a square shall consist of a space occupied by ten (10) lines of nonpariel type.

All proposals shall state the *price per square* to be charged for the first and each subsequent insertion.

Sealed proposals will also be received for furnishing the various departments of the City Government all Printing, Stationery, Engineering Materials, &c., required for the current year.

Also, for the Printing and Binding five hundred (500) copies of the ANNUAL REPORTS of the City Officers and several Standing Committees of City Departments for the year 1875.

Also, for the furnishing of BLANK BOOKS for City Assessor, Water Assessor and City Treasurer. Samples of the above can be seen at this office.

The Committee on Printing reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city to do so.

231 JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, No. 89 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 12, 1876.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

ja13 JOHN D. FRASER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO., PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 17th day of January, inst., at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street. W. BAKEWELL,

279 Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE STORES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

We will open on MONDAY, January 3d, a choice line of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.

New Styles Dark Prints, Shirting Prints.
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close.
Full Lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices.
Our Department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with NEW GOODS which are arriving daily.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER

BUILDERS OF

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing, And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use.

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES—41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

January 7th.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

OPENED TO-DAY!

A Large Lot of

NEW HAMBURG

Flouncings, Edgings, AND Insertings,

All Marked at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

RETAIL STORES

Reduction in Prices.

Whole Stock Marked Down!

CLOSING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTH CLOAKS,
MATTLESEE SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

Blankets, Prints, Flannels.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
AND
Dress Goods.

We desire an examination as we offer some very handsome goods at very low prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Bronzes, Silverware, Vases, Cut Glass.

Call and Examine.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.

180 LIBERTY STREET.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Extra Good Bargains!

At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Dark Chintzes, reduced from 20 cents—a special bargain.

At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Bleached Shirting Muslins, soft finish—extra good value.

At 8½ cents, 4-4 Penn Mill Sheeting—lower than ever before sold.

At 15 cents, Extra good value in Barred Country Flannels—just reduced from 25 cents.

Hamburg Edgings.

Large stock just opened. Price from 6¼c to $2.00—much lower than ever before.

SHIRT FRONTS

Both singly and by the dozen, at every imaginable price. Special prices by the dozen or half dozen.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

Reduction in Prices.

SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS.
SEAL BOAS.
SEAL SACQUES, Fur Trimmed.
CLOTH SACQUES.
DRESS SILKS.
DRESS GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS,

FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

A large stock of Fancy Articles for presents, Cashmere Lace Scarfs and Bows, Silk Ties, Cravats, L. C. Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, Initial Handkerchiefs.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

35 Fifth Avenue.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Corner

Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Robt. Davis,

GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel.
Yellow " " " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear. LOWEST PRICES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ...D. L. FLEMING,
N. P. REED, ...GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE: POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum $10 00
By Mail, for six months 5 00
By Mail, for three months 2 50
By Mail, for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.. 15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE: POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers $1 75
Clubs of five 1 50
Clubs of ten 1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝.

THERE is nothing like etiquette. "Mrs. Hon. Congressman" is the way members' wives have their cards printed now.

President McCOSH, forgetful of the scriptural rule, has given a vigorous slap back to those who smote him on the cheek, for his campaign against secret societies at Princeton. The victory all around seems to rest with the doughty Scotchman.

THE break-up in MACMAHON's Cabinet was not an unexpected event,—the several elements in it lacking unity, both in the political and social sense. MACMAHON, at the last, seems to have thought to be imperative, but this produced the collision which broke up the Cabinet. The time was bad for the result reached.

THE eulogies pronounced over ANDREW JOHNSON, in Congress, on Tuesday, are printed in full in the *Record*. They are, in the main free from grandiloquent gush, and are just estimates of the character of the deceased, and sincere tributes to the memory of one who, with all his faults, was in many respects a remarkable man.

MUCH interest prevails in art circles over the reported discovery of one of MURILLO's master-pieces, in a dilapidated [illegible] which was sold at auction in Cincinnati for a mere song. The subject of the picture is supposed to represent ST. ANNE and the infant Virgin, attended by ministering angels. The man who bought it was of a Toodles turn of mind, and now suddenly finds that that which he considered would "be handy to have in the house," is likely to give him at least a widespread, even though it be but a temporary, fame.

WE are gratified to notice that Judge KELLEY is to be invited to deliver a speech on finances, or, as it is expressed, "explain the financial situation," in Philadelphia, soon. We are pleased to know that the Judge will accept. He always does. Indeed, we imagine the Judge engineers the invitations, and responds to them in his gracious way. The only trouble we ever saw in the Judge's financial speeches was to know what they were about. The last he delivered was apparently intended to show how skillful he was in defeating the schemes of a Canadian, who meant to cheat us in the fishery business. We read several columns, in which the battle was fiercely raging, and concluded to leave to posterity the duty of ascertaining how the fight ended. We suspect this last financial speech will be as to the wisdom of making JEFF. DAVIS President next year.

THERE is a disposition, on the part of the Illinois press, to push at Mr. MORRISON, Democratic chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and leader on the Democratic side of the House, his record. He was a farmer's boy, a lawyer, and a Federal soldier,—all complimentary to him, except among the Confederates. These swaggering gentlemen, who obtrude, in every possible way, their records as Confederate officers and soldiers, are very much distressed and outraged that a Democrat should have fought on the Union side. Before this adverse feeling MORRISON has weakened, and it is charged, even went so far as to expunge from the Congressional Record any mention of his career as a farmer's boy or Union soldier. If it had never been put into the Record it would not have been particularly noticed, but having been published, it was all the more noticeable that he should expunge it. Ah! the toadyism to Confederate Generals.

GREAT interest is felt in England concerning the opening of the next session of Parliament. This interest has been awakened, not because of the special importance of the prospective session, but from the fact that Queen VICTORIA, accompanied by Her Royal Highness, ALEXANDRA, the Princess of Wales, will be present, and personally open the Parliament. Since the death of Prince ALBERT, the Queen has studied retirement, and has kept aloof from all public displays as far as was possible, going so far even as to exhaust the patience of her loyal subjects. Her reappearance, therefore, is somehow supposed to have some political significance. Possibly she finds that even though none of her subjects desire to intrude upon the sacredness of her sorrow, yet the woman's grief sometimes must give way to the Queen's duties. The personal presence of royalty and the pomp and pageantry attending thereon in a public display, may awaken a fresh enthusiasm in behalf of the Crown, and serve to check any little tendency toward Republicanism.

THE report of ex-Commissioner SMITH relative to the Indians and their management contains much useful information on the subject. "The Indians of North America probably numbered millions in old times. Under the past policy of the Colonial and the Federal Governments, they have diminished until those within the jurisdiction of the United States number now only 278,963 of full-blood, according to the most accurate count that can be made. Of these the largest number are the Sioux, who are put down at 55,044, but they are mostly scattered over vast regions in Nebraska, Dakota and Montana. The Cherokees number 19,717, the Choctaws 16,000, the Chippewas and Ottawas 13,491, the Creeks 13,000, the Pueblos 10,000, the Apaches 9,891, the Blackfeet 7,200, the Chickasaws 6,000, and the other tribes smaller numbers, several of them consisting of a mere handful each. Some of the tribes are civilized and others partly so, while there are many bands that were mere savage marauders until within a few years, when the good influences of the new policy have begun to be felt among them." The ex-Commissioner claims that the policy of President GRANT has been eminently successful, and should be continued. We fully respect his facts and opinions, and hope the good he claims may be continued.

WITH the present week MOODY and SANKEY close their labors in Philadelphia, after which they go to New York, for a season of labor there. Their work in Philadelphia has been very successful in every particular. The audiences were large, and the interest unflagging. It is not known how many became converts, but a sufficient number to fairly satisfy those who expected large results from the meeting. The Philadelphia papers are very cordial in their references to the meetings, and to the labors of MOODY and SANKEY. Their attempts to analyze the peculiarities, and ascertain the sources of power, are no more satisfactory than those made elsewhere. The *Bulletin*, for example, says: "Concerning the methods of Mr. MOODY there are wide differences of opinion, which need not be discussed here. The fact is not much more important than that one man chooses to worship in silent meeting while another finds contentment and devotion in the ritual and ceremonials of the Catholic Church. Mr. MOODY's way was that which seemed to him the best, and the favor that it found with large masses of the people shows that it has at least the merit of exciting interest in a subject which is too often regarded with indifference. Concerning the usefulness of a work which has such an effect there can be no differences of opinion. Even those who are farthest removed from accord with Mr. MOODY's doctrines, readily admit that a general conformity of men's lives to those doctrines would be the greatest blessing that could befall the world. That very many persons really have been induced to reform their evil ways and to try to live hereafter according to the precepts of the Christian religion, is certain." We do not yet hear of a successful effort to secure the Evangelists for this city. They expressed, as we were informed, a very earnest desire to visit this city and hold meetings. Why not secure them for the late Spring?

RETRENCHMENT VS. TREASURY RAIDS.

We were treated, at the holidays, to brilliant accounts of the immense saving that would be effected by the Democracy by carefully pruning the Department estimates. Forty millions were thus to be saved the taxpayers. They now sing small on this subject, admitting that the work of retrenchment has been well done by the Republicans. They do not, however, make much parade over the fact that they have actually introduced some forty bills to pay the rebel element South claims of several kinds,—the aggregate of which, it is estimated, will reach *two hundred million dollars*, if not more. Their first, and most important move, has been to secure the repeal of the laws which make loyalty the test, in preferring claims. The existing law is very rigid, not even a pardon being admitted as a plea for recognizing claims. This is to be repealed, if they can manage it, and the flood-gates opened. The claims included in the above items, are merely for the destruction of property, and not for cotton or slaves, or anything of that kind.

Then come the cotton claims, and general claim bills. One of the latter will distribute among the old slave States $66,123,296.94. The second of this class of bills authorize payment for all cotton seized after May 29, 1865, the proceeds of which have reached the Treasury, and empowers the Attorney General to determine and adjudicate all claims arising under the bill. The three other bills are for relief in individual cases, one involving an appropriation of $60,000, one of $15,750, and one of $3,278.22, making the aggregate amount for the South in this class of bills $66,202,325.16.

Four bills have been introduced—one by Senator MERRIMON, of North Carolina, two by Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, and one by Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas—restoring to the pension roll all persons whose names were stricken therefrom for disloyalty, under the act of February 4, 1862. One of Mr. VANCE's bills goes much further, and repeals not only the act of February 4, 1862, but the statute prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons (Sec. 3,480 Revised Statutes) "*and all other laws of similar character and purport.*" In the same bill occurs the remarkable phrase, "the war between the States, generally called the Rebellion."

The spirit and drift of legislation is seen in the above. The amount that will be taken from the Treasury, should these bills become laws, is incalculable. No one can estimate the number of claims that will be presented. Several hundred millions of dollars will certainly be demanded, and all taken that can be gotten at. The spirit is that of absolute subserviency to Southern domination. When, during the canvass, over a year ago, it was declared that the return of a Democratic majority meant a demand for the payment for slaves freed by the war, it was scouted as a mere party cry. Now this idea is boldly announced at Washington, as well as the right of secession, although no bill for the payment for slaves has yet been introduced. Such a bill, however, would be the logical sequence of what is noticed above. Here, then, when the Senate is Republican, and a Republican President will be sure to be against them, they have the effrontery to bring forward the very measures they formerly scouted. If they have the boldness to try such measures now, what will they not do, if once they have the power. They manifest, even now, the old, arrogant, supercilious, slave-driving spirit.

Perhaps the best illustration of it, is the proposition to have JEFF. DAVIS amnestied, or refuse to vote an appropriation to the Centennial. This action rests on the idea that the Centennial is so rooted in the Northern mind, that they will be ready to sacrifice everything for it. And strange to say, KELLEY, egotistic, dogmatic, and foolish, joins them in their demand. The people North do prize the Centennial, and can supply, if need be, the million and a half of dollars needed; but they do not love it well enough to open the way for JEFF. DAVIS to the Senate, in order to get it from Congress. But the action of the Confederates in Congress shows just what they propose to do, and the spirit they bring to the halls of Congress. They come thirsting for money and revenge. The one they propose to get by the most unblushing efforts to enact laws that will permit them to gather up money from the Treasury by the millions; and the other by forcing, if they can, JEFF. DAVIS, into the United States Senate. It is the old, ante-war spirit, and must be met and repressed.

In saying these things, we do not seek to be uncharitable or unjust. The Republican party has generously, in the days when in power, granted liberal amnesties, and kindly treated the Confederate element. It is evident that this generosity is not likely to be returned. The old war spirit is being enkindled afresh, and the men responsible for the growing embitterment of public feeling are the Confederate Brigadiers who kindly offer to allow the Union to celebrate its Centennial, provided it first pardons JEFF. DAVIS; the Confederate soldiers who crowded, the other day, about the Clerk's desk, in the House, and shouted, as the offices held by crippled Union veterans were shared among them: "The gray 's on deck again;" and the horde of Confederate raiders who have rushed to Washington with claim on claim, desperately resolved to rob the country which their treason has already once brought to the brink of financial ruin. The people will not stand this sort of thing. All the prophecies of the flood of Southern claims that would follow Democratic supremacy in the House have been more than fulfilled. And yet we have seen but a tithe of the bills of this sort that would not only be presented, but passed, if the Presidency and Congress should come under their control. There is no use in shutting our eyes to palpable facts. We are required to meet this element whose thirst for revenge will not brook delay, and cannot wait till it has power to gratify its desires; but that fiercely demands what it cannot compel. We are grateful that it discloses itself so openly. It has fought its battles, but cannot realize its defeat. Temporarily in power, in one branch of Congress, it cannot realize that it is on sufferance. Here it has made its great mistake. The people see what it is,—full of robbery and revenge, and unworthy of being longer entrusted with power, when its present tenure is done.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The managers of the Reform School have come up to the mark, and evince a very commendable desire to have a full investigation of the charges made against the officers of the Institution. In this spirit Superintendent Avery seems to share, for he has made a straightforward demand for an overhauling of his official conduct. The suggestion that the investigation be left with the Board of State Charities, is an eminently wise one. That Board is composed of some of the best men in public positions in the State; they would have no local prejudice for or against the management; they have acquaintance with the workings of such institutions and would, therefore, be competent judges; and lastly, they would probe the matter to the very bottom, without fear or favor. The Executive Committee, at their meeting yesterday, acted with a promptitude that is worthy of praise, and in a manner that gives evidence that they will assist in every way those who undertake the work of investigation.

This is the best way to settle, finally and satisfactorily, the present unpleasantness concerning the Reform School. What at first was but mere rumor, has developed into definite charges. All fair-minded men, while not settling upon any opinion as to the truth of the charges, upon which there has only been testimony for one side offered, yet hold with Superintendent AVERY, that it is due to the officers and management in general, that the investigation be prompt and thorough.

Grand Charity Concert.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

To avoid confusion, I beg leave to explain that the concert at Library Hall on the 20th is not for the benefit of the General Relief Association, organized to take the place of the old society, recently dissolved. This organization works on a new plan, *i. e.*, through paid agents. The ladies who manage the concert, of whom Mrs. Morrison Foster and Mrs. Dr. Cote are most active, propose, after giving liberal donations to the Homeopathic and Passavant Hospitals, to give their personal attention to the distribution of the remainder. They think they know places and cases which cannot be reached by existing societies, and offer their gratuitous services to the benevolent in reaching these. They will probably do as much good and as little harm with a little money, expended in charity, as most benevolent folks. As those who contribute will get their money's worth in music, and as the hospitals will get most, I should not ask any one to stay away, for fear this warm hearted, impulsive woman should give aid when it was not deserved.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GOOD folks, think of this. The price of each glass of whisky you drink in a barroom would give some poor family a loaf of bread.

HAS anybody ever explained why a young man who is going to be married invariably casts a gloom over the occasion by having his hair cut, and short.

A PROCLAMATION will be issued to-day by President MacMahon, confirming the policy of the Cabinet in accordance with the programme of the 12th of February, 1875.

THE Duke of Cambridge at a public dinner, recently, warned the English people that before they were many weeks older a warlike state of affairs might possibly arise.

"A NEW shirt and a pair of rubbers" were the New Year's gifts presented by some benevolent ladies to each student in a German Theological Seminary in New Jersey.

SYRACUSE people are putting cotton in their ears at the horrible announcement that from five to seven hundred drummers will participate in the coming annual session of the Commercial Travellers' Association.

DID it ever occur to you, kind mammas, while trotting your babies on your laps in such a vigorous way, that if some giant, about ten times your size, were to trot you in similar style the breath would be very apt to be jounced out of your body?

HAVE you sworn off? If so, here is a hint for you: One who has tried it and found it a success, says that by eating an orange whenever your appetite craves strong drink, you will instantly feel that you wouldn't take a drink, even if it were offered you.

CAPT. JOSIAH BRIGGS, of Coxsackie, N. Y., his wife and two children were drowned in the Hudson river last Wednesday night. They were returning from church with the mother and children on a hand sled which the Captain was propelling across the river.

THEY say that a man in Sundusky hung himself the other day because his wife wouldn't lend him thirty cents. If his wife was a personal friend of his, or if his collaterals were worth anything at all, it really does seem that he ought to have gotten that amount. However, money is very tight, and no doubt he was too.

DETROIT *Free Press*: "When Mr. Vale succeeds Mr. Bangs in the mail service, and goes upon the fast trains, he will be spoken of as a fleeting Vale, won't he?" And when one of those fast trains runs off the track with him, his widow will be spoken of as a Vale of tears, won't she? Or will the world merely say *vale, vale*, Vale, *longum vale*, and speak nevermore about tem?

AND now we are favored with numerous rhymes for "month." Here's one for instance:

"If a thweet pretty maid,
Thould have poutingly thaid,
'Pleathe give me a rhyme for month?'
Don't teathe me, I pray!
Tell me now'—I thould thay,
'[illegible]! thweet one! now kith me at onth.'"

AT Saratoga, the other day, a bridegroom stepped off the cars for a moment and the train went off with his bride. He followed by the next train down, and she on the other hand returned by the next train up, and they passed each other on the road. This operation was repeated, each trip leaving them at different ends of the route, until a peremptory telegram kept the bride stationary until her husband reached her.

EGYPT's contributions to the Centennial Exposition have arrived. Nearly the whole of the Egyptian exhibit is the property of the Khedive, and many of them curious and costly articles, such as weapons and ornaments from the barbarous tribes inhabiting the remote regions of Central Africa. Jewels, inlaid work in carved ivory, precious metals, rich embroideries in gold and silver threads, produced by Arabian artisans of Cairo, are taken from the National Museum, while the best specimens of agricultural products are from the estates of the Khedive.

The Spanish War Cloud.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

To a general observer who is not cognizant of what is going on behind the curtain, appearances indicate a war with Spain, or at least preparations for such a war. In addition to the large amount of money which has been spent, and the activity which has been manifest so long in the various navy-yards, it has been recently stated that the navy is to be rendezvoused at Port Royal, for the reason that our vessels will thus be within forty-eight hours' sail of Cuban waters and the Gulf. In addition to this, it has also been stated that Gen. Jovellar, the most skillful military officer in Spain, has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and that his first official act was to order from the Krupp foundry six 11-inch breech-loading steel cannon, with 600 rounds of ammunition, to be delivered in Cuba at the earliest possible moment. Now put these two facts together—the rendezvousing of the navy at a point only forty-eight hours from Cuba, and the shipment of heavy ordnance by the Spanish Government to Cuba, which cannot be used against the insurgents—and what can they mean but war? And yet the President gave no hint of war in his message. The diplomatic dispatches are not warlike. No allusion has been made to the possibility of war in Congress. What does it all mean? With all the investigation that is proposed, it is a little remarkable that no one has yet investigated this mysterious problem, viz.: Are we on the verge of a war with Spain?

Parisian Night's Entertainments.

The latest Parisian folly is an old American one. The great circus in the Champs Elysees has been turned into a rink for parlor-skating. In order to persuade the visitors that they are gliding about on ice instead of asphalt, and on steel blades instead of iron wheels, artificial snow is provided. Bits of paper and cotton and wool are showered down from the roof, while an electric light supplies equally imaginary moonbeams. The Catholic Church has a much prettier snow-miracle than this, which comes off ever year in Rome. The great basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore is built on land marked by a miraculous fall of snow on a certain August. It contains a chapel owned by the Borghese family, with a dome-shaped roof. Each year, on the anniversary of the snow-fall, through the aperture in the crown of the dome there flutter down upon the priests and worshipers below a shower of fragrant white rose-leaves. This is surely one of the prettiest methods of commemorating a miracle ever devised.

Morbid Sympathy for Murderers.

The *Saturday Review* enters a sensible, and, as usual, forcible protest against the sentimental puffery now going on in London in favor of the murderer Wainwright's wife and children, and the children of his victim, Harriet Lane. Directly a dissipated fellow who has neglected his family and murdered his paramour died by the righteous hand of justice, people are so thrilled in their tenderest feelings that they surround his connections with a romantic sympathy. Children of honest, hard-working men are permitted to bear all sorts of trials, while the murderer's kith and kin are raised upon a sort of pinnacle of morbid and misplaced tenderness. Subscriptions are raised for them, sermons are preached about them; infatuated ladies offer to adopted their children. "It seems to us," says the reviewer, "that this sort of charity is very ignorant and irrational, and betrays a shocking confusion of mind as to human obligation."

LATEST MODES.

Fashionable Dress Skirts and Trains—Rare Laces—Neck Ornaments—Tartan Sashes—Colored Petticoats.

The clinging walking skirt is very fashionable and will doubtless continue in favor for several seasons to come. The present mode only measures three yards around the bottom, and is formed of three gores and three breadths; the latter named are arranged at the back. One of the favorite fashions is the "Inez" demi-train skirt; this style is very pleasing, having a particularly graceful flow that cannot fail to attract. This fashion of garniture is economical and certainly artistic. The shirred side pieces are the principal features in this fashion of skirt; these slight appendages to the dress give a decided character to the entire toilet, and produce a very aristocratic expression to the *tout ensemble*. There is much to admire in the economical beauty of the "Inez" skirt; this feature will gain the favor and admiration of every society lady. In regard to trains, this style of skirt is only appropriate for full dress occasions. The trains most popular are made quite narrow, and only measure in width the space of half a breadth. This fashion has the approval of the *beau monde*, and yet the mode is completely devoid of comfort, and even grace, when the wearer desires to sit down. This sort of rest for the body is denied; it is almost impossible to wear a new style skirt and indulge in the luxury of resting the weary body on a chair or sofa; sitting down has evidently become a sort of *passe* peformance—one entirely ignored by the disciples of the chameleon goddess who rules over toilets. Overskirts are arranged *en style* of drapery, all the fullness being confined to the lower part of the skirt; that portion near the hips is perfectly plain. This mode of overskirt requires exceedingly flexible materials, that will easily form into drapery. All heavy fabrics wear a stiff and too often harsh appearance, which destroys the charm of the present mode overskirt.

Laces.

This beautiful textile has always been a favorite with fashionables. There is an indescribable charm ever clinging to rare laces. This admirable feature in costumes has ever gained the esteem and approval of all who have made the least pretentions to good society. This much prized tid-bit of toilet accessories has recently branched out into another mode of lace, that claims to rank in quality and grandeur of finish with all the popular old time laces. This new candidate to lace reputation has already won a host of friends. This mode adornment is called cashmere lace; the tint is pale sulphur,—however, some of the shades are nearly *ecru*, and a few are almost lead white. Laces of long standing in the *beau monde* are very extensively worn this season. The ends of the neckties are garnished with old-time laces; bonnets and hats are also trimmed with this aristocratic beautifier. A fashion writer makes the following interesting statement on lace: "It is used to 'finish' almost every portion of the toilet. Old velvet bonnets are made presentable, not to say distinguished, by a trimming of pale copper-colored lace, and if the thrifty lady reader has no lace in her possession of the proper tint, she can easily render it so by steeping it in clear, hot coffee, and stiffen it, if she chooses, by adding to the coffee three lumps of loaf sugar." This little deception produces the most pleasing results, and since it is practiced in toilet matters, it is not supposed to be demoralizing.

Neck Ornaments.

There are several fashions in this respect that are favorites, hence there is no one prevailing garniture for the neck. Perhaps the latest novelty in this portion of a mode toilet is French jewelry; the pattern is unique and very expressive in design. It is formed of black jet in silver-gilt, and connected by delicate links. It is made to wear close around the throat and fastens at the back with a clasp. The full set is very desirable; it contains belt, comb, bracelets, and shoe buckles. Those arranged in shells set upon wide black velvet ribbons are very dressy. Some are elaborately finished, while many are exceedingly plain, but never common in character. These elegant throat novelties give considerable style to a dinner toilet, producing a sort of smiling beauty to the mode somber costumes.

Tartan Sashes.

These lovely toilet finishers are very much admired, and hence will be quite generally worn by the fashionables. Tartan sashes are made of fine wool fabrics, having a sort of check design, that rivals in beauty the famous Scotch plaids. These sashes have the sides richly adorned with ribbon velvet handsomely embroidered in delicate figures; one side is finished off with a row of fringe. The sash requires to be draped carefully, or else the desired effect will be wanting. The sash should be fastened on the side, and so disposed as to form a tunic-like appearance. Quite an addition to a tartan sash is the cuirass sleeveless jacket, made of the same material, which should be worn over a bodice matching the skirt.

Colored Petticoats

have been some time gaining favor with our American ladies. This sensible fashion is English, and when first introduced in this country it was only accepted by the old ladies and working women. But time has taught the American *beau monde* that colored petticoats are necessary articles of clothing to society ladies, both young and old. Promenading has become fashionable in America, and ladies find pleasure in breathing pure fresh air, and enjoy a walk on Broadway and Fifth avenue when the clerk of the weather frowns upon nature, and when Mr. Jack Frost rushes about nipping noses and tinting cheeks. When this state of things exists, white skirts on the streets look cold and woebegone. Colored petticoats have at last been appreciated by the *beau monde*, and are now somewhat general favorites with the *elite* of society. The latest novelties in these articles of clothing are very handsome, and cannot fail to please the lovers of finery. For *elegantes* the red wool petticoat is quite a favorite. The garniture is black velvet and narrow black lace, which style is rather picturesque, and certainly Wintry in character. Petticoats made of gray wool and trimmed with black velvet are designed for elderly ladies. Black silk quilted skirts are also favorites with the *passe* ladies. Fashion is very liberal in regard to the dyes and fabrics used for petticoats. Figured materials are not stylish, but all kinds of plain woolens and silks are deemed fashionable for petticoat wear.

Underwear.

Felt skirts are exceedingly popular. Those most liked are of scarlet, trimmed with plaited frills of the same, or with embroidery in black. Quilted skirts, of silk or satin, over eider down, are the latest extravagance in petticoats, and cost from $16 to $20. They are very light and warm.

Striped stockings are out of fashion, and solid colors are worn instead. White cotton stockings are wholly *passe*. Unbleached Balbriggans are preferred by ladies who dislike colored hose.

Lace and Velvet.

In spite of the furore for fur and fringe, lace retains its popularity; for handsome lace is never wholly out of fashion. Yak and guipure are no longer stylish; the fancy is for thread laces, and for the French laces which imitate them so closely.

Cashmere lace is also much worn. Ladies who have handsome lace shawls drape them as overskirts, wearing with them a fichu or a sleeveless basque of lace to match. Worn over velvet this combination forms a most elegant evening dress for a married lady.

The velvet dresses, which are now so fashionable, are often made with plain-trained skirts, untrimmed; for velvet is considered sufficiently handsome in itself to dispense with other ornament than its own richness. A cuirass basque, also without trimmings, and closed by coral or garnet buttons, a chatelaine pocket of velvet and lace, with frills of old thread lace at the throat and wrists, complete a toilet as elegant as it is becoming, and which, in spite of its first cost, is economical, as the fabric is not cut up recklessly, and may be utilized hereafter.

A Jewess tunic, formed of lace insertion and bordered by wide lace, is a handsome overdress to be worn with such a dress for dinner or evening parties.

The Man Who Could.

A corpulent woman, wearing spectacles and a very serious look, was a passenger on a Penn avenue car yesterday. As the car rolled along she smiled at a man sitting opposite and inqired:

"Can you ring the bell?"

"With pleasure," he responded, as he rose up and yanked the strap.

The car stopped, no one moved, and after a long look through the door the driver started up again. The man looked across at the fat woman for an explanation, and she said:

"I didn't know whether you could or not!"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS DAY!!
WE OFFER A
SPECIAL BARGAIN
In Latest Patterns in
PLAID SUITINGS,
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, worth really 20, 25 and 28c. At 25, 30 and 37½c, new styles in Wool Serge Plaids, a real bargain. At 50 and 62½c.
CAMEL'S HAIR
Suitings, fine goods, worth $1 and $1.12½.
At present we are also offering
SPECIAL LOW PRICES
For fine assortments of Knickerbocker and Arctic Suitings, Melton Serges and Plain Dress Suitings, Colored Alpacas and Mohairs. 6-4 Plain and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings at a very low price. Fine Colored Cashmeres, Merinos and Drap de Ete; Irish and Silk Poplins and Repps. Extra good value in Wool and Silk Warp.
CASHMERES,
All qualities and grades. Full and complete line of
BLACK ALPACAS
And MOHAIRS, at the lowest prices. Real good bargains in black and colored
DRESS SILKS!
The very best value for the money; from 75c to $3.50 per yard.
Our stock is very complete in every description of Dress Fabrics, and Special Bargains for this month are now on our counters.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
FELT SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral and Cloth Skirts, Ladies' Quilted Satin and Alpaca Skirts, at lowest prices. Ladies' and Misses' Vests; very low. Ladies and Misses' Drawers, Children's Night Suits, &c., &c.
WINTER CLOTHING
Latest styles, Ready-Made, for Men and Boys.
OVERCOATS!
And Small Kilt Suits, made of newest styles cut and material, at the very lowest prices. Ladies' Ready-Made
SUITS!
Black and Colored, made and trimmed in the best of style. Special attention to suits made to order. Closing at a bargain, a few real Seal Skin
SACQUES,
Marked very low. All grades and kinds of Ladies' and Misses' Furs and Children's Sets. The very lowest prices for Ladies' and Misses' Sacques, all sizes and fine assortment of styles. A large and beautiful variety of new styles of
SHAWLS,
At lowest prices, Beaver and Rough Cloth Sacquings; Honeycomb and Turkish Sacquings, the best value. Full lines of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, &c.

LARGE ADDITIONS OF
NEW GOODS
Made this week to our present attractive stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS!
New lines of Shirting Prints, beautiful new styles Percales, new assortment of Chintzes and medium and
DARK PRINTS!
Mourning and Knickerbocker Prints. A bargain—at 11c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom"
MUSLIN!
At 12½c, extra good value in Bleached Muslin, an old favorite make. At 5, 6¼ and 7c, new styles light and dark
CALICOS!
All fast colors. At 5, 6¼ and 8½c, good Bleached and Unbleached Muslin. At 9 and 10c, very heavy and fine Sheeting Muslin. At 8½c, all-linen
TOWELS!
And Towelings, extra good value. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, all widths at lowest prices. Sheeting Linens, Irish Linens, all grades.
TABLE LINENS!
And Damasks, Table Cloths in white and colors, Table Napkins in white and colors. German and French Towels, Initial Fringed Towels. Good bargains in
SHIRT FRONTS.
Extra good bargains in this department.

A NOVELTY IN GENTS'
Dress Shirts!
Embracing beauty and economy. The new "Progress" Shirt can be worn either as a White or Colored Shirt, without a change, as both are combined in one, and at a low price.
New lines of Plain and Balmoral
Hosiery
At all prices, lowest to finest qualities. Seal Brown Knitted Hoods for Children. Children's Knitted and Chinchilla Leggins. Children and Misses' Woolen Mittens. A full assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Berlin, Lisle, Silk and Kid Lined
Gloves!
Some Extra bargains in Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies'
Handkerchiefs
Of all kinds, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Straw and Felt Hats. Infants' Merino, Fur and Lace Caps. Ladies' Imitation Seal Skin Caps. Boys', Youths' and Gents'
Felt Hats,
Cloth and Fur Caps, at all prices. Black Crapes, White Crapes, Black Crape Veils, &c. Barege and Tissue
Veilings!
Chenille and Silk Spotted Net Veilings. Full assortment of Fur Trimmings, all kinds, very low. Dress, Cloak and Sacque
Trimmings!
Of every description. Prices always the lowest

January 12th, 1876.
B. & B.,
128 Federal St.
NEW BARGAINS.
READ.
New Black Dress Silks
At $1.50 and $1.75, undoubtedly the best value now offered in the trade.
At $2.50 and $3.75, two other lots of Black Silks, that are special bargains.
Full lines of Black Silks, at all other prices from $1.00 up.
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS
At very low prices.
1,000 pieces New Hamburg Edgings, choice styles and lower prices than any former season.
Large lot Linen Shirt Fronts at 35c, open and closed, very much under value.
Complete assortment of Shirt Fronts, Shield and other styles, from 25c up to finest qualities.
Special discount on purchases by the dozen or half dozen.
26-inch Plaid Dress Goods at 12½c.
New double width Dress Goods at 25c, in all the choice dark shades, that are absolute bargains.
Large invoices New Table Linens and Housekeeping Goods; best inducements yet offered.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—A few Ladies' Medium and
FINE CLOAKS
left, which will be sold at a bargain. New Black, Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres, opened each week at our universally popular low prices for quality.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements FOR THE FIERY FURNACE.

THE AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing, AND Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
Great Reduction in the Price OF STEAM BOILERS.
THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.
Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER!
Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be as represented. For pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,
No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers. Oil Stills and Oil Tanks. Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans. Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers. Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges. Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE
Boiler Works.
JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET IRON WORK, &C.
No. 31 Penn Avenue.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja28:m57

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p57

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I Sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 1, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.
CHARLES W. WETTENGEL.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. d1

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, John Wilson, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, Jas. P. Brewer, C. Yeager, L. Walter, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, J. C. Fleiner, Louis J. Aaron, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, Wm. G. Frazier, E. H. Alexander, W. W. Patrick.
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent, Company's Building, No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, January 18, 1876, for doing the Newspaper Printing, from the first Tuesday in February, 1876, until the third Tuesday in April, 1877. All public advertisements shall be printed in type not less in size than regular agate, and a square shall consist of seventy words. In computing the number of words each initial or contraction of a word shall count one word, and each separate combination or figures representing dollars, cents, numbers, dates, &c., shall count as one word. The maximum rate shall be one dollar for each and every square as aforesaid for the first insertion, and seventy-five for each subsequent insertion. The Committee on Printing reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

JOHN T. GRAY.
PAINTER
54 9TH STREET.
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, 281 Penn avenue. z9

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh26

BRIDGE WORK.
UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 3D. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. B. McELROY,
J. H. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. z:14

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. v14-d

JUST PUBLISHED.
HEINE'S MISCELLANIES.
Prose Miscellanies from Henrich Heine. Translated by S. L. FLEISHMAN. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—*Boston Journal.*

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCABOONS, Coconut Drops, Ratifias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

POTATOES—500 BUSHELS CHOICE Peach Blows, for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.
November 22, 1875.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report of damages caused by grading of Main street, from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Grandview avenue from Washington street to Sherman street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 5, 1876.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Long alley Sewer, from Chestnut street westward 240 feet, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, January 15th, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
z28 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report of damages caused by grading Hazelwood avenue, from Monongahela River to Four Mile Run Road, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Municipal Hall, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Second avenue, from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood Station, Twenty-third ward, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Euclid street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh Dec. 29.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the two (2) per cent. of the outstanding Water Extension Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, will be paid if presented at this office, January 5th, 1876.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of the Viewers on the construction of Sylvan avenue Bridge, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions this day, and confirmed nisi, and if no exceptions are filed thereto within ten days, confirmation to be absolute.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
December 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Virginia avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Oneida street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1875.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY, PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening and grading of the following streets, avenues and alleys are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
Opening of Putnam street from Fifth avenue to Penn avenue.
Grading of Sylvan avenue from Mars street to Four Mile Run Road.
Grading of Hemlock alley from 48th to 49th streets.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. S. & C. N. BOYD has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, C. N. BOYD retiring. All accounts have been left with J. S. BOYD for settlement.
TARENTUM, PA., January 3, 1876. z63

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of GEO. H. GARBER & CO., is dissolved, taking effect January 1st, 1876. The business will be carried on in future by GEO. H. GARBER, who will collect and settle all the accounts of the old firm.
GEO. H. GARBER,
E. W. COOMBE.
Having sold my interest to MR. GEO. H. GARBER, I would solicit for him the continuance of the patronage extended to me by my friends.
z58 E. W. COOMBE.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between DAUB, SULZNER & STRAHLEY, Grocery business, No. 204 Smithfield street, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. STRAHLEY retiring. All debts due by and owing to the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.
HENRY DAUB,
ALBERT SULZNER,
WM. STRAHLEY.
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1876.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. HESPENHEIDE, A. E. FRANK and C. WINKLEMAN, under the firm name of W. HESPENHEIDE & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 50 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has this day expired by limitation. C. WINKLEMAN has withdrawn from the firm, and the business will hereafter be carried on at the same place by W. Hespenheide and A. E. Frank, under the firm name of HESPENHEIDE & FRANK, who will collect all accounts due and owing the late firm and pay all claims against them.
W. HESPENHEIDE,
A. E. FRANK,
z5 C. WINKLEMAN.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.
THE FIRM OF H. CHILDS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation, H. CHILDS retiring. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
H. CHILDS,
HARVEY CHILDS, JR.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1876.
We have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Boot and Shoe business under the firm name of H. CHILDS & CO., as heretofore.
HARVEY CHILDS, JR.,
z4 ROSS JOHNSTON.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between PETER and JOHN WILKINSON and ROBERT WAILES, under the name of WILKINSON BRO. & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Peter Wilkinson retiring. The business will be continued under the name of John Wilkinson and Robert Wailes, who are authorized to receive all moneys due the old firm, and pay the debts against the same.
PETER WILKINSON,
JNO. W. WILKINSON,
ROBT. WAILES.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1876. z44

NOTICE.—MRS. H. B. LOGAN, HAVING this day sold her interest in the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. to GEO. B. LOGAN, ceases to be a member of said firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the remaining partners, at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and 186 Federal street, Allegheny.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. z1

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 11, 1876.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading of Spruce street, 9th ward, from Preble avenue to the Ohio river, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, January 21st, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
z64 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 5, 1876.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of Peach and Virgin alley and Liberty street sewer from Madison avenue to line of German National Bank, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office, until SATURDAY, January 15th, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNCILS, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 13, 1875.
Damages on Re-Grading Troy Hill Road.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the Damages on Re-Grading of Troy Hill Road was confirmed by Councils, December 9th, 1875. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.
The Report can be seen in this office.
ROLAND T. WHITE,
y24 Clerk of Select Council.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNCILS, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 2, 1875.
Grading and Paving Troy Hill Road.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the grading and paving Troy Hill Road was confirmed by Councils, November 29th, 1875. Objections to the report must be filed within ten days.
The Report can be seen in this office.
ROLAND T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF CHARTER APPLICATION—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny Co., Pa., on 8th of January, 1876, for a Charter of Incorporation for an Academy of Medicine and School of Anatomy, to be located in Pittsburgh, Pa., its object to be the advancement of Medical Science, especially in its relation to the study of Anatomy. de15-y35-F

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application for a Charter of Incorporation of the VAN CLEVE CHAPEL, of Sewickley township, will be made to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of said corporation is for the support of Public Worship.
R. C. CHRISTY,
y19-F Attorney for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the SOUTH SIDE ANATOMICAL CLUB will apply to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 on or after the 8th of January, 1876, for a charter of incorporation. Object—The Promotion of the Science of Anatomy. y28-F

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as the diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequences. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
DR. WHITTIER,
443 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 14, 1876.

There is a good demand for money and the market is firm, with the banks discounting to a fair extent for depositors at 8@9 per cent., but there are exceptions at 10 per cent., which rate is charged when the lines of depositors in good credit are already pretty full. There was no movements in currency sufficient to change the general supply essentially, although the tendency seems to be toward a reduction. Outside of bank prime business paper was placed at 10 per cent., and while there is a good demand for first-class paper at this rate, inferior is not wanted.

Eastern Exchange is rather easier, with a mercantile demand scarcely equal to the receipts, and while the counter rates are well sustained, round sums are difficult to sell between banks at over par.

There is a good deal of inquiry for good mortgages, but there is a difference of opinion on what are first-class mortgages. In order to be rated No. 1 in this line you must own a good business location that is always in demand, or a desirable residence that can always be rented at a good figure. Parties fortunate enough to own property of this class find no trouble in borrowing all they want at from 9 to 10 per cent. Unproductive property, owing to high taxes, is hard to get money on. Real estate continues flat.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅞	5-20's 1868—coupons	121
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅞	10-40's	117⅛
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	122¾
" 1865	116⅝	New 5 per cents	116⅝
" 1865 new	117⅝	10-40's—coupons	118⅛
5-20's 1867	119⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	107	Ohio & Mississippi.	18⅜
Erie	15⅜	Union Pacific	71⅝
I. C.	100	Toledo & Wabash.	4½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	133
St. Paul	38⅜	Adams Express	102½
Do. Pref.	71⅜	American Express	58
Michigan Southern.	62⅜	U. S. Express	62¼
Do. Central	58⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	82
North Western Com	41	Quicksilver	19½
Do. Pref.	59⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅝
Rock Island	106⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos.	20⅜
Cleve. & Pitts.	90⅜	Panama	131
Pacific Mail	37⅜	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	75⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54⅜	Cen. Trans (S)	45⅝
Reading (S)	51⅝	Empire Do.	—
U. Co. of N. J.	—	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S)	94⅞
OilCreek (S)	12⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	81
Lehigh Valley (S)	62⅛		

NEW YORK, January 13, 1876.

Money 4@6; prime mercantile paper scarce at 6½@8. The customs receipts were $304,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $360,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was steady at 484½@487. Gold opened at 112⅞, declined to 112¼, and closed at 112⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 3, 5, 5½, 4, 4½, and 2 per cent. Governments were active and firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet and strong. Stocks opened strong and higher, with a further advance in some of the western shares. Northwest and St. Paul at the close of the market were strong and advancing, western shares leading and absorbing most of the speculative interest. The Northwest and St. Paul shares were favorably affected by telegrams from Milwaukee that the Governor of Wisconsin, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the repeal of the Potter law, and proposes a substitute similar to the Minnesota or Massachusetts law. Lake Shore was strong at 62⅞. The transactions aggregated 92,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Northwest, 26,000 St. Paul, and 20,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120⅞; do of '65, 116½; do of '65, new, 117⅞; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 120½; 10-40s, 116⅞; do coupons, 117½; new 5s, 117⅞; currency 6s, 122⅞.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 44½; do new, 44½; Virginia new, 37½; do old, 38; new 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75⅞; Pacific Mail, 37⅞; Adams Express, 103; Fargo Express, 82; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 62; New York Central, 107; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 133; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 58; Union Pacific, 71⅞; Lake Shore, 62⅞; Illinois Central, 100; Pittsburgh, 90⅞; Northwestern common, 40⅞; do preferred, 59⅞; New Jersey Central, 103½; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 38⅞; do preferred, 71⅞; Wabash, 4¼; do preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 99⅞; Chicago & Alton, 100⅞; preferred, 106½; Terre Haute, 3½; do preferred, 19; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Burlington & Quincy, 15½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 118½; Indiana Cental; 4½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 103; Union grants, 101½; Panama, 31.

LONDON, January 13 — 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £378,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 36½ per cent. Consols: money, 93 13-16; account, 93½; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 109; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 31; new 5s, 106; 10-40s, 104½.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes, 65f 98½c.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

While trade generally continues dull, there are indications of a coming revival in some departments, though not much activity can reasonably be expected before next month. Many firms have not yet completed taking stock, and our merchants and manufacturers are more interested just now in closing up the affairs of the old year than speculating in regard to the new one. The year 1875 was the hardest, without doubt, our business men have experienced since the panic, and many of them, we have reason to believe, will be well satisfied to discover that they have held their own. In addition to a very limited demand and shrinkage in values, the loss by bad debts was considerable—some firms lost heavily in this way.

APPLES—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding there is a steady reduction in stock, a large per centage of the supply is more or less decayed, and owners are obliged to force these as rapidly as possible to the best possible advantage. It is said that the stock here in Pittsburgh has been reduced to some 8,000 or 10,000 barrels, but until the stock of infected is worked off there will be no chance to put up prices; furthermore, the demand is light. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $2,50a3 per barrel for common to good, and $3,25a3,50 for prime to choice. Peddlers do not want to pay over $2a2,25, even for good sound stock.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BUTTER—As noted in our report of yesterday, the cold weather has imparted a little better tone to the market, but with continued liberal receipts, the supply considerably in excess of the demand and still accumulating, prices are weak and in buyers' favor. Prime to choice rolls, 24a26c; medium to good, 18a22c; common, 12a15c. Prime to choice western quoted at 23a26c in New York, with a fair trade.

BROOMS—"Union Factory" prices: No. 1 common, $2,25; No. 3 hurl, $2,50; No. 4 Hurl, $3,00; No. 5 hurl, $3,25; No. 6 hurl; h3,50; No. 3 carpet, $3,75; No. 4 carpet, $4, No. 5 carpet, $4,25; Steamboat, $3,75; toy, $150; whisks, $1,50a2,00 per dozen.

BEANS—The market continues dull and overstocked, but unchanged; navies, $1,25 per bushel to the trade.

CHEESE—Trade continues in much the same condition as noted for some time past; the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, and prices are weak but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 13½a14c; New York ditto, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$12a13 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8¼a9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½a13c for halves.

EGGS—The market is overstocked and dull, but it is probable the receipts will fall off considerably, in consequence of the recent cold snap. Fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 25c; pickled hard to sell at any price.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued quiet market, but while prices are weak, they are not quotably lower. We continue former quotations, in a jobbing way, for good western brands: Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsins; Minnesotas; $6,50a6,75; $6,00a6,75 for fair to choice new red winters, and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 2¾a3c per lb.

GROCERIES—The stock of Coffee in first hands continues to accumulate, notwithstanding the market is still reported firm, and importers are making a strong effort to advance prices; the latest Rio advices, as noted in our last issue, is favorable to the selling interest, as it is reported that the growing crop does not promise as well as expected. However, the visible supply is remarkably heavy, over 800,000 bags. Refined and raw Sugars are still reported very firm in the east, but New Orleans Sugars are lower than they have been this season, and those who bought late will be able to undersell those who bought early in the season. There is a very fair demand for New Orleans Molasses.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12⅞	Standard B	10⅝
Crushed	11⅝	Standard Ex C	10⅝
Granulated	11⅝	Refined Yellows	8½@9½
Powdered	11⅝	N. O. new crop	8½@9½
Standard A	10⅞		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27⅜
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose,	27½
Good Rio	22@22	Roasted Java	34⅜
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70@75	Fair	55@60
Prime	65@70	Dark	45@50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	65	N.O. strictly prime	63
N.O. prime	60	Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, and while the receipts for some time past past have been small, the supply is ample for present purposes. For Wheat the demand continues light, and millers complain that they are unable to pay current rates and compete with western flours; however, there will be no decline here as long as it keeps up at the source of supply. Penna., Ohio and Indiana red, $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime; northwestern red and amber, $1,35a1,40. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 40a41c; ditto white, 42a43c. Prime western white, of which the supply in this market is very small, 44a45c. New Corn is in better supply and easier, but, as yet, not quotably lower; on wharf or track, 50a53c, according to quality and condition. Prime old Shelled, free in elevator, 62a63c, with but little inquiry. Rye continues quiet and unchanged at 83a82c. Little or no movement in Barley.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way

HAY—Loose, selling from country wagons, at $17a22; Baled dull but unchanged; upland prairie, $12a14; timothy, $17a19.

MILL FEED—Bran quotable on track and wharf at $13a13,50 per ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs at $15a16; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—Dull; $1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The cold weather has curtailed the demand for car load lots, and notwithstanding the receipt are light, the supply is ample; Peach Blows quoted at 40a42c per bushel on track and other kinds at 35a38c.

POULTRY—In very light supply, and prices are no higher. Dressed Chickens, 13a14c, per lb.; live Chickens, 50a60c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the hog product continues light, and the market is easier, but unchanged. Hogs were weaker, both at Cincinnati and Chicago, yesterday, and the feeling still prevails that lower prices are only a question of time.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14⅞	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in buckets	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.75	Do. 3 lb caddies	16⅜
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	16⅞
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails.	17⅛
Short Rib do	13⅜	Do. 5 lb do	17⅜
Clear Sides	14	Do. 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21.00	Ham Sausage.	—
Family Mess Pork.	21.00	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut	21.00	Cheese	14
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13⅞	Pig's Feet, in kegs.	—
		Do. do. ½ bbls.	—
		Do. do. bbls.	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¼a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following is a statement of the arrivals each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and to afford a comparison, we append the aggregate receipts of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	74 cars.	3 cars.	26 cars.	6 car.
Saturday	— "	22 "	62 "	7 "
Sunday	24 "	16 "	62 "	19 "
Monday	— "	21 "	9 "	6 "
Tuesday	— "	51 "	45 "	28 "
Wed'day	11 "	40 "	24 "	19 "
Thursday	5 "	13 "	45 "	7 "
Total	114 "	166 "	273 "	92 "
Total last week	158 "	203 "	122 "	77 "

CATTLE.

The number on sale was 37 cars less than last week, and the falling off in the receipts of through consignments was equally as great; with an increased demand and decreased supply, the market was active at an advance of a ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per pound. There was more inquiry for cattle of a medium grade, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., and this particular grade sold quicker and at relatively better prices than any other kind in consequence. Strictly prime beeves, notwithstanding there was a very limited supply, were not more than 10a20c per cwt higher, while very common thin stock brought but very little more than last week. All grades, however, sold more readily, and the market, all things considered, was the best sellers have had for some time; nearly all the cattle were sold just about as fast as they arrived, and, as already intimated, holders had no difficulty in realizing very full prices.

The number of buyers was the largest we have had for several weeks; Philadelphia, in particular, was very fully represented—several new faces having put in an appearance, and then there was an increased number of transient buyers. With favorable reports from the east, especially New York, holders were very stiff in their views, determined that if they could not get an advance here, that they would ship on; buyers were not long in ascertaining the position of affairs, and they took hold freely at the advanced prices, without the usual whining, which they knew would do no good. Up until noon to-day Philadelphia buyers had bought 115 cars, and it is probable they would purchase some 8 or 10 cars that had just arrived from Chicago before the close. New York bought 14 cars, and transient and local buyers 61 cars, making 170 cars in all. The indications are that Philadelphia will obtain the great bulk of her cattle here during the next month or two, and we look for a more active trade in consequence.

Prime to choice steers, averaging 1,400a1,500 lbs., quotable at 6,50a6,65; good 1,200a1,300, 5¾a6¼c; good 1,000a1,100, 5a5¼c. Bulls also higher, 3¼a4¼c, as to quality. There were no stockers on sale, and there did not appear to be much inquiry for cattle of this character. Two extra bullocks—averaging something over 4,000 lbs., were sold by Joseph Bash, of Ohio, to Roddy Maynes, of Philadelphia, for 7,50c.

HOGS.

The run was, if we mistake not, the largest of the season—273 cars, an increase of 151 cars, or more than double as compared with the preceding week. With such a largly increased supply the market, as might naturally be expected, was unfavorable to sellers, and but for the change in the weather, it would have been much worse. To-day, when we left the yard, there were quite a number unsold, but the decline in prices will no doubt check the receipts; and if so, and the cold weather continues, a reaction the other way will no doubt take place, unless there should be a material break down in the west. As compared with this day week, prices are 40a50 per cwt lower, but at the decline trade is fair, as hogs are now cheaper here relatively than in Chicago, and buyers are buying more freely in consequence. Philadelphia hogs were quoted today at 7,50a7,65 for fair to good and 7,70a7,75 for extra; Yorkers, 7,10a7,30; roughs, 6a6½c. York shippers have bought all their hogs here this week, and Philadelphia buyers ordered but very few from Chicago.

SHEEP.

The market was fairly active on Monday and Tuesday at full prices, but on Wednesday, owing to increased offerings, and unfavorable reports from New York, trade was draggy and prices dropped from 20 to 25 cents per cwt. To-day there was but very few on sale, but there was not much inquiry as the most of the buyers had bought all they wanted and a number of them started back home. The run, as will be seen was considerably larger than that of last week, the supply, especially on Wednesday, when the market broke, was considerably in excess of the demand, and but for the slacking off in the receipts, it would have been still worse to-day. Extra 100a120 lbs, 6,00a6,50; prime 90a95 lbs, 5,60a5,80; good 80a85 lbs, 5,00a5,25; fair 70a75 lbs, 4,50a4,75.

New York Wool Market.

As usual during and just after the holidays, only moderate sales are effected, and this was never more apparent than at the present writing, not but what manufacturers are disposed to take hold, but they demand some concession from present prices; holders generally are adverse to accepting these terms, but their reluctance is especially prominent when Fleece and Pulled wools are considered; California and southern wools are not so steady, but the general feeling is that the moderate supplies will not warrant any decline. Foreign wools are generally quiet, and some weakness is noticeable, but no decided reduction has taken place. We quote:

Domestic Washed

Fleece.	Superior.	Average.	Infe'r.
XXX and Picklock	53a57	50a62	48a50
XX and X	46a48	43a45	40a43
Nos. 1 and 2	42a45	41a43	38a40
Combing	57a62	53a55	50a52
Tub washed	53a55	50a52	45a48

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour: less active but held firmly. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,11; hard $1,20; No 2 $1,13; No 3 85c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed 48c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2 32½c. Barley steady; No 2 spring 99¼c; No 3 do 58a65c. Rye scarce; No 1 74c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

Trade continues, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. It is true, the market is holding its own, the recent sharp advance being fully maintained, but the general position of the market here is no better now than it was prior to the advance in question, as the raw article has appreciated fully as much as the product. Refiners are very emphatic in asserting that the unsatisfactory condition of the oil trade here is owing almost wholly to discriminations made by the railroads; in other words, it is claimed that larger drawbacks are allowed to Cleveland and other competing points giving them a very decided advantage over those outside of the ring, who are not in the so called combination.

Crude was reported quiet, but steady today at yesterday's prices. United certificates 1,68¾a1,70; Conduit and Union, $1,70a1,71¼; shipment, $1,95. Sale of two barges of oil, delivered here, at $2,12½. Refined unchanged, but steady at 10⅜c bid on cars here, and 14c delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil Barrels firm but quiet, while there have been no sales reported above $1,15 for countries and $1,25 for city make, coopers generally are asking about 5c more.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Citizens o w	83

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	650
D. Bly & Co	J. S. Davis	99
Vesta o. w	Geo. Pohl	350
Total		1,099

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Vesta Oil Works	to Geo. Poll	1,400
Citizens Oil Co.	to J. S. Davis	450
J. A. McKee & S.	to J. B. Tilford	258
Total		2,108

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	$ 20a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	$4.00a4.20 lb
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergamt	5.25a5.75 lb
1st select	40a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	1.05a1.12 lb	Castor	16 a19 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.25a4.50 lb
Tartaric	54a 58 lb	Linseed R	60a65 gal
Alcohol	2.26a2.40 gal	Linseed B	65a70 gal
Aloes, cape.	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot.	90a1.35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00doz
Socot		" Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3½a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Orange	3.50a4.00 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	2.25 lb
Assafœtida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	5.00a5.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	95a1.00 lb	Sassafras.	85a90 lb
Canada	.63a 68 lb	Winterg'n	4.00a4.5 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	23a24 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	65a 75 lb
Blue Mass	73 lb	Chlorate	30a 37 lb
Vitriol	11a 12 lb	Iodid	2.90a3.15 lb
Borax, ref'd	15a 18 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	28a30 lb
Calomel Am	1.30 lb	Ipecac P.	1.88 lb
Camphor ref	31a 35 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor	1.05a1.20 lb	Senega	1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	35 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	68a 75 lb	Saffron Am.	80a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.65a1.75 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	1.20 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	45a 48 lb	Seed, Can'y	18a 19 lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	22a 25 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	" E. I.	17a 25 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinner	28 lb
Bowers'	85 lb	Shellac	57a 70 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	15a 18 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	11a 21 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.50 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.55a3.00 oz
Logwood	2¼a 3¾ lb	Pulv.	2.50a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	24a 28 lb
Magnus, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	47a 52 ga
Carb	20a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.88a4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.	88a1.00 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4.40a4.60oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.	97 oz	Japan	80a1.30 gal
Opium	6.88a7.00 lb	Venet. Red	2¼a 4½ lb
Powd.	8.25a8.40 lb	Whiting	2a 2½ lb

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat buoyant but unsettled; opened higher and closed weak and lower; No 2 Chicago spring $1 spot; 99¼c seller February; sold early at $1,00⅝ seller February; $1 seller March; No. 3 79a81c; rejected 67¼a68c. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats: full prices asked but no demand; No. 2 30¼c bid spot or seller February. Barley cash higher; 86a87c spot; 84c seller January; 80¾c seller February. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $19,25 spot; $19,30a19,32½ seller February; $19,55a19,57½ seller March. Lard steady and firm; $12,30 spot; $12,35 seller February; $12,50 seller March. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 7, 10a10⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,08.

On Call Board wheat was stronger; 99¾c a$1 February; $1,00⅜ March. Corn easier; 43¼a43½c January. Oats unchanged. Pork easy; $19,32½a19,35 February. Lard quiet; $12,37½ February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Flour quiet; receipts 15,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,25a4,65; good to choice $5,40a5,90; common to good $4,90a5,35; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $5,00a9,00. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal dull; $3,00a3,50. Wheat dull; rejected spring 98c; ungraded do. $1,00a1,13; No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota $1,32a1,36; No. 2 do. $1,24a1,26; No. 3 $1,12¼a1,13. Rye quiet at 88a90c. Malt and barley firm. Corn less active and lower; receipts 46,000 bushels; mixed no grade 58c; no graded 65a66c; white western old 67c; western mixed old 72¼a73c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 6,000 bush. Hay firm at 85c. Hops steady at 10a15c. Coffee firm at 16⅞a19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 7⅝c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 8⅞a8c; refined 14c; cases 18a20c; naptha 9½c. Rosin steady. Turpentine heavy at 37¼a38c. Eggs quiet at 27a28c. Pork steady at $20,75a21,00. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western long clear 11a11¼c; city do 11¼a11⅜c. Lard fairly active at 12 13-16a13⅝c. Butter firm; western 16a25c; State 20a31. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower; $1,11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Petroleum firm; refined 13¾a14c; crude 11c. Clover seed 10 1-2a12¼c. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,40. Rye declining; 83c. Corn: yellow 56a62c; white 62½c. Oats neglected; white 49c; mixed 41a44c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter: choice quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 28a34c; western 25a29c. Cheese quiet; western fine 12 1-2a13c; New Jersey, Delaware and and Pennsylvania fresh 29a30c; western 26a29c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton dull at 12⅝c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,35a1,38. Corn quiet at 45a46c. Oats dull at 35a42c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring $1,05a1,15. Rye firm at 78a80c. Pork: holders firm at outside quotations; $20a20,50. Lard dull; steam $12,25a12,31¼ kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats inactive; 7¼; 7½, 10¼, 10½, 10⅝a11c, all loose. Bacon, firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,08.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 western red $1,37a1,38; Penna. red $1,35a1,39. Corn quiet; western extra 66c. Oats quiet; western extra 44c; white 45a47c. Pork dull at $21. Butter quiet; western extra 24a27c; firsts 24a26c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7⅞a8c; refined 13⅝a14c. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Corn meal dull; $2,40a2,50. Oats: moderate demand; sales St. Louis 41a44c; Galena 50c. Hay: limited demand; sales prime $18; choice $22. Pork: strong; mess held at $21.50. Dry salt meats: shoulders quoted at 7a7⅛c; clear rib sides 10⅞c; clear sides 11⅜c. Hams dull; choice sugar cured 14¼a14½c. Other articles unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton lower at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steadier at $1,45. Corn dull at 39½a40c. Oats a shade firmer at 35a35½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firmer at 68¾c. Pork lower at $19,75. Bulk meats 7, 7¼, 10 1-4 and 10¼c. Green meats 6 7-8, 9 7-8, 10 3-8 and 10¼c. Bacon 9 1-4, 11 7-8 and 12c. Lard 12 1-4c. Whisky steady at $1,08.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: in fair demand and unchanged. Corn: in fair demand but at lower rates; high mixed spot and seller January 46¾c; low mixed 46c; no grade 44¼c; damaged 40¾c. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 seller January 36c; No 2 do 37¼c; white 40c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 13.—Flour: demand steady; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $4,75a5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 66a67c. Oats in steady demand; mixed and white 47¼a53½c; rejected 43c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 12¼a12⅝c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,05a1,15. Corn quiet at 44a45c. Oats quiet at 38a40c. Rye quiet and firm. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,08.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅜d; Orleands 7 1-16d; sales 10,000 bales including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Lard 65s.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet at 53¼a54c. Pork dull at $21,75a22. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 13.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,10; No. 2 Bay $1,16.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Package trade in cotton goods continued dull, but woolens for men's wear were more active. Plaid prints are in moderate request, and suitings in better demand. Ginghams met with fair sales. Pacific percales are opened. Fancy cassimeres are in fair demand, and worsted coatings rather more active. Foreign goods are dull.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 13. — Petroleum unchanged but strong.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Beeves: receipts 430 head, making 2,390 in three days, against 3,210 same time last week; quality poor to fair; market strong and excited, with a further advance of rather more than ¼c; very poor to fair native cattle, including cows, stags, oxen and steers, quickly sold at 9¾a11¾c; a few good steers at 12¼c; a couple of carloads of still-fed bulls 5c live weight. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,200 head, making 13,330 in three days, against 4,900 same time last week; ordinary and medium sheep ¼c lower; good and prime sheep in demand at former prices; poor to common lots 4¼a5¼c; medium to fair 5¼a6¾c; good to prime 6¾a7c; a few up to 7¼a7½c; some choice lambs 8a8¾c. Swine: receipts 5,440 head, making 12,710 in three days, against 6,850 same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, January 13.—Cattle: receipts 357; total for the week 3,264; no market today; fresh arrivals were through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000; total for the week 16,000; market active; yards bare of stock; Ohio sheep of 87 lbs $5,50; 96 lbs $5,40; 94 lbs $5,62½; 93 lbs $5,87½; 80 lbs $5; Indiana sheep of 81 lbs $4,87½; Michigan sheep 92 lbs $4,87½; 80 lbs $4,62½; 88 lbs $5,75; 80 $5,40. Hogs: receipts 5,700; total for the week 25,500; market fairly active, with demand good; Yorkers $7,25a7,45; heavy $7,35a7,50; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Cattle: estimated receipts 3,400 head; market firm; stock steers $3a4; fair to medium $4,00a4,75; choice $5,75a6,50; good $4,87½a5,12½; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: estimated receipts 40,000; market opened dull and lower; light bacon grades $7,10a7,55; New England $7,20a7,30; shipments 2,000 head. Sheep: estimated receipts 4,000 head; market dull; common to choice $4a6.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Hogs quiet; light shipping $6,50a6,75a7,25; packing $7,30a7,40. Cattle in good demand; good native shipping steers $5,00a5,25; choice native cows $4,25a4,50, fair to good $3,50a3,75.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Hogs quiet; common to good light $6,65a7,10; fair to good packing $7,15a7,35; choice to heavy $7,40a7,45.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 13. — Hogs: prices lower; $6,75a7,00.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton weak at 13⅛a13 5-16c; January 12 31-32a13c; February 13 5-32a13 3-16c; March 13 13-32a13 7-16c, April 13 21-32a13 11-16c; May 13¼a13 29-32c; June 14 1-16a14 3-32c; July 14¼a14 9-32c; August 14 11-32a14⅜c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—3 trcs sausage, F. Sellers & Co; 5 bbls whisky, S. Klinordlinger; 5 do, J. Lanahan; 10 bbls b beer, Miller, F. & Co; 28 kegs do, J. Bruenning; 10 bbls bungs, A. B. Mills; 6 targets, J. H. Johnston; 20 pails tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 1 cob mill complete, H. T. Price & Son; 64 bxs, Johnston, C. & Co; 1 bbl butter, 2 do eggs, Jas. H. Loh & Co; 39 sks rags, McCullough & S; 5 tubs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 do, Jas. H. Loh & Co; 2 do, 2 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 5 trcs shoulders, F. Sellers & Co; 30 pks tobacco, Watt, L. & Co; 2 bbls flour, F. Marshall; 15 do d apples, Carter Bros. Co; 1 car staves and heading, A. Dipp; 1 do hay, Bryce, W. & Co; 3 do e corn, 1 do oats, 1 do s corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do feed, flour and meal, J. M. White & Co; 1 do corn, W. G. Miller; 1 do staves and heading F. Kober; 5 bbls alcohol, Kennedy & Co; 5 do, G. A. Kelly & Co; 1 box mdse, Hubbard, L. B. & Co; 1 do wrappers, Geo. Hasley; 27 bales b corn, R. Dickey & Co; 1 bbl butter, 3 cases eggs, T. D. McClearry; 1 bbl molasses, 16 hhds sugar, S. Stepenson; 2 oil cans, T. H. Nevin & Co; 1 box s glass, S. Boyd & Co; 1 car straw, C. H. Stinchfield; 6 do f seed, Thompson & L.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—27 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 55 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 14 do, Pgh. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co; 4 do, Cleveland Gas Co; 2 cars stone, J. Megraw; 13 do coal, A. V. R. R. Co; 40 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do lumber, Walker Bros; 1 do tar, C. T. Place; 5 do stone, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 17 do, Isabella Furnace; 3 do, Lucy Furnace; 1 do brick, Isabella, McC & Co; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; lot mdse, S. D. Hubbard; 1 box butter, R. McFall; 28 emp kegs, Spencer McK & Co; 1 but produce. 1 bbl peaches Ewart Bros; 2 do l oil, G. W. Glass; lot merchandise, Mackensie, H. & M; 12 em half bbls. 6 do kegs, Young & B; 2 bxs mdse, A. Bradley & Co; 2 bbl. 1 box g ware, H. W. Buffum & Co; 5 bxs mdse, H. D. Largin; 4 bxs medicine, H. S. Blakeley; 3 do, owner; 2 bxs glass, Knox, K. & Co; 1 bag b flour, J. McKay; 1 do bags, J. Marsland; 1 box butter, J. & A. Dietz; 1 do, 1 keg eggs, owner; 1 box produce, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 pr scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 1 b hide, Seibert & B; 1 do, Wm. Flaccus & Son; 2 d hogs, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 do. R. A. Martin; 28 bbls paper, W. G. Johnston; 108 do, T. C. Jenkins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—250 bbls phos, Scobia, R. & S; 130 bags rye, W. J. Meek; 10 bbls g flour, F. W. Jenkins; 4 bdls paper, J. Porterfield & Co; 30 kegs o meal, 10 bbls c meal, 50 bxs pipes, T. C. Jenkins; 3 cases cigars, 50 bxs pipes, J. L. Fullerton & Son; 4 pkgs butter, D. Markin; 1 car f clay, R. Hartley; 1 bbl oil, R. Yermerz; lot s iron, S. Wells; 20 barrels, crackers, S. S. Marvin; 6 boxes butter, Jas. H. Loh & Co; 4 tubs do, J. J. Pettitt & Co; 1 b leather, W. Flaccus & Co, 4 tcs hams, F. Owens, 2 lounges, H. Berger; 9 pkgs eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 10 buts tobacco, Davis & Bro; 6 bbl eggs, Head, C. & Co; 4 pkgs butter, Weisebrod & W; 4 do molasses, Ewart Bros; 5 do, Schomaker & Co; 2 do, Johnson & Co; 4 do, Dilworth Bros; 1 hhd sugar, Watt, L. & Co; 1 car s pipes, C. S. Stahlsenberger.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—6 cars flour, 8 bags flour, T. C. Jenkins; 8 cars l stone, 1 bbl oil, Moorhead & Co; 2 do, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 10 do d apples, W. J. Steel & Co; 7 chests tea, R. Ewart & Co; 2 bbls cement, Lucy Furnace; 55 sks b flour, Head, C. & Co; 2 bbls butter, Austin & Co; 38 sks oats, J. White Jr. & Son; 2 d hogs, J. P. Hanna & Co; 1 organ and stool, J. P. Hanna & Co; 63 sks r flour, Louis Wefling; 1 car s iron, W. D. Wood & Co; 1 do, Maloney & L; 1 car g ware, McKee Bro; 4 pkgs mdse, S. Musgrave, 30 em kegs, Klenordlinger & Co; 40 case tobacco, Allen Kirkpattick & Co; 1 box pills, Harris & E; 400 sks flour, B. H. Voskamp.

ALLEGHENY STATION—5 pkgs fish, J. L. Wyland; 10 bales hemp, J. Flocker; 10 trcs hams, W. & C. Zoller; 2 d hogs, 1 bbl butter, 1 do poultry, J. Herbert; 21 hides, Wettach & Son; 4 cars cooperage, J. M. Hemphill; 1 car flour, R. Carson; 1 do p shoulders; J. Herchenrother; 5 bbls flour, 40 sks do, Roessing & R; 1 car lime, J. J. Robinson; 1 do flour, G. McFerron; 1 do oats, J. C. Thompson; 11 springs, Berg & C.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR—1 car oats, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do, J. Rose; 1 do corn, W. G. Miller; 1 do wheat, McHenry & H; 1 do chop, J. A. Finney.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter. m	2	Nimick & Co. m	3
W. J. Hammond s	4	Maloney & L. s i	1
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers, McC & Co. m	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Mullins & M. s i	2	Crawford Mfg Co. p	1
Total			3

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	12	Zug & Co m	3
Lewis O. m P. m	4		
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace o	3	S. B. & Co o	6
Zug & Co. m	2	Shoenberger & Co. o	1
Isabella Fur. o	4		
Total			16

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 149 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK; Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. SEMPLE, 165 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
J. EARNSHAW, Civil Engineer,
N.W. corner 4th and Race streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water Street

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water — ft.	in.	Change —or† ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	29		—3	5	Calm	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	17	1	—3	11	W	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	1		†7	SW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	6	9		†3	SW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	11	—1		S	Clear.
Levenworth, Ks.	3	8			S	Clear.
Louisville	8	2		—1	NW	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	30			4	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	9	2		—6	NW	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	9	—1		NW	Cloudy.
Shreveport	18	7		†8	E	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	12	10	—1	3	W	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	37	6	†2	2	NE	Fair.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 7 feet 7 inches, and falling. Cloudy and cold; the Allegheny is putting out considerable ice, and if there is not a let up in the weather, navigation will be suspended.

THE Granite State arrived. No departures.

THE Iron Mountain is due at New Orleans.

No accidents to the coal fleet have been reported as yet.

THE Nail City for Wheeling and the John Gilmore for Pittsburgh left St. Louis on Wednesday.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Capt. Dan. Moore, is announced to depart for New Orleans and immediate points forthwith.

THE Exchange and towboats, Coal City and B. D. Wood, going down, passed Wheeling on Wednesday, as did also the I. N. Phillips, coming up.

THE Fontenelle, commanded by Capt. C. L. Brennan, formerly of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet Juniata, was aground in the Arkansas river at Dardanelle Bend, on Wednesday.

A NEW line of boats is threatened in the St. Louis and St. Paul trade, which may probably reduce the fare from its present rate to 50c a head, as in the old war indulged in some three years since.

NEGOTIATIONS have been in progress during the past week with a view to putting the Fawn in the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, in place of the Minneola, with Capt. John N. Shunk in command.

THOSE who should know, say the river trade in the Missouri for the '76 season, is to be better than for many years past. The large quantities of grain now in store at the various points on that stream will of itself insure enough business for the Star Line steamers.

ON account of the Addie Johnson being tied up for wharfage at Alton on last Saturday, the Keokuk Northern Line boats will hereafter give that "burg" the go-by. The wharfmaster will not have to sit up nights to collect wharfage from this company's steamers from this on.

WE were in error in stating that the Belle Yazoo belonged to the Parisot line. Commodore Parisot sold her last fall. Captain R. W. Dugan left St. Louis for the sunken steamer on Monday night, in the interests of the hull underwriters of Cincinnati. The Yazoo Belle's cargo is worth some $15,000.

ARTEMUS WARD is the author of this: "Sum of the Captains on the Upper Ohio River put on a heap of airs. To hear 'em git off saler lingo you'd spose they'd bin on the briny deep a life time, when the fact is they haint tasted salt water since they were infants, when they had to take it for worms. Still they are good natered fellers, and when they drink they take a dose big enuf for a grown person.

A ST. LOUIS special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says. It is said that the incorporators of the New Orleans Packet Company will be John A. Scudder, B. Allen, John P. Keiser and E. A. Sheble. In addition to running two or three of the best Anchor Line boats through, the following steamers will probably be added: John A. Scudder, Susie Silver, Commonwealth, Glencoe, City of Alton, Bismarck and Belle of Shreveport. This would leave the James Howard, Mary Bell, Grand Republic, Centennial, Carondelet, and the several Kountz Line of steamers to bustle around the outside, and make the thing interesting. President Scudder will be assisted in the management of his line by his Superintendent, John P. Keiser, one of the shrewdest men connected with the river interests, and should the outsiders work together, they would find it difficult to settle on a leader, as Commodores Davidson and Kountz, the two leading spirits, are not on good terms.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Bermuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.
LAING & M'KALLIP
347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,
DEALERS IN
Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,
LIME, PLASTER AND
ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses
"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
FULL LINE GROCERIES.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.
100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.
2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat, Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive. Also—
10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.
A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.
DECEMBER 10, 1875. de11

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.
JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, (Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward. Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

RIVER PACKETS.

For New Albany, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natches and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, Jan. 15—4 P. M.
THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMER
ARLINGTON.
DAN MOORE................Master
A. R. M'CONNELL, W. W. ACKLEY..Clerks
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street.
GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY WEDNESDAY, 12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER
EMMA GRAHAM.
E. B. COOPER................Master.
N. EARHART................Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on day of departure.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, or
GEORGE H. GHRIEST.
Freights will be received at the wharfboat of S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.
LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY.
T. SANFORD................Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY................Clerks
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 136.)

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the Salary of the City Assessor.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after first day of February, 1876, the salary of the City Assessor be and is hereby established at two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all services, including his duties as Secretary to the Board of Revision.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 13th day of December, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest—E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved December 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 165, January 5, 1876. ja11

(No. 137.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the construction of a sewer on Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a brick sewer, 3 feet in diameter, on Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Council relative to the same, the cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved December 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 166, 6th day of January, A. D. 1876. ja11

(No. 138.)

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the Salary of the Building Inspector.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, A. D. 1876, the salary of the Building Inspector shall be and the same is hereby established at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 13th day of December, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved Dec. 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 165, January 6, 1876. ja11

(No. 139.)

AN ORDINANCE — Establishing the salary of the City Engineer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, A. D. 1876, the salary of the City Engineer be and is hereby established at three thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and shall be in full compensation for his services.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 13th day of December, A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved Dec. 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 167, 7th day of January, A. D. 1876. ja11

(No. 140.)

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the compensation to be received by the employes of the City Engineer's department.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, 1876, the salary of the employes of the City Engineer's department shall be and the same are hereby established as follows:

Assistant Engineer in Charge of Construction	$125 00 per month
Assistant Engineer in Charge of Surveys	125 00 per month
Assistant Engineers	90 00 per month
Transitmen	63 00 per month
Rodmen, not to exceed	60 00 per month
Sewer Inspectors	63 00 per month
Copyist	40 00 per month
Clerk and Register	100 00 per month
Messenger	40 00 per month
Draughtsmen, not to exceed	75 00 per month

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 13th day of Dec., A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved Dec. 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 167, Jan. 7, 1876. ja11

(No. 141.)

AN ORDINANCE—Abolishing the Civil Engineer's Department connected with the Water Committee, and assigning the duties thereof to the City Engineer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, 1876, the offices of Civil Engineer, Assistant Civil Engineer, inspector of Stone Work and Cement, and Clerk to the Water Extension Committee, connected with the Water Committee, as organized under an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the completion of New Water Works," passed the 30th of March, 1874, and employed with the approval of Councils by action taken April 13, 1874, be and the same are hereby abolished.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of February, 1876, the duties heretofore required to be performed by the Civil Engineer in employ of the Water Committee are hereby made part of the duties of and required to be performed by the City Engineer, in addition to the services now required of him by the laws and Ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 13th day of Dec., A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Approved Dec. 20, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 4, page 168, 7th day of Jan., 1876. ja11

[No. 142.]

AN ORDINANCE — Establishing the salaries of the employes at the Water Works.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, the salaries of the employes at the Water Works be and are hereby established as follows:

LOWER WORKS.

First Engineer	$100 00 per month
Second Engineer	68 00 per month
Greaser	40 00 per month
Laborers, not to exceed	1 75 per day
Foremen, "	1 80 per day
Night Watchman	1 80 per day
Day Watchman	1 00 per day
Carpenter	3 00 per day
Drillers and Hydrant Men	2 60 per day
Plug and Gate Men	1 80 per day

UPPER WORKS.

First Engineer	$ 83 33 per month
Second Engineer	65 00 per month
Watchman	45 00 per month
Laborers, not to exceed... $1 and	1 75 per day
Firemen	1 80 per day

FORTY-FIFTH STREET WORKS.

First Engineer	$ 80 00 per month
Second Engineer	65 00 per month
Firemen, not to exceed	1 80 per day

STREET HANDS.

Foreman, not to exceed	$ 2 50 per day
Caulkers	1 85 per day
Laborers	1 65 per day

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 13th day of Dec., A. D. 1875.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest:—E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest:—GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

We do certify that the foregoing was presented to the Mayor on the 18th day of December, 1875, and was not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it had been presented to him, wherefore it has become a law, agreeably to a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1875.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 168, 7th day of Jan., A. D. 1876. ja11

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe16:h41

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President,
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS
FOR
STEAM BOILERS!
TAKES THE
PREMIUM.
They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,
Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 38 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OILS.

Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
267 Water street.

GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York,
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street,
Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses.

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT PLANISHED
AND REFINED SHEET IRON.
Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROOFS.
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
IRON DOME HEAD,
Kitchen Range Boiler,
EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.
Sheet and Plate Iron Work.
AND COPPER PIPES.

GRAPHIC
SELF-FEED
Base Burner,
GUARANTEED TO BURN
SOFT COAL,
HARD COAL,
OR COKE.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
NO. 30
Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL.
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill [illegible] Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow [illegible] descriptions of Iron and Steel made [illegible] ricultural Implements, [illegible] vator Shovels, [illegible] sired pattern. [illegible]
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works,
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of [illegible] BRIDGE [illegible] AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL.
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St......Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:30 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:30 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving a. Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:03 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:01, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	9:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	6:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.; 1:21, 2:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:31 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler....6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler....3:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM...9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM. 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION ...11:31 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER 3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time, as follows:

Express connecting from Butler....10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler....5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3:51, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
(Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	2:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted. All other trains will run daily, except [illegible] Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:50am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	9:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:45am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	4:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p.m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:35 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 P. M., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from [illegible] daily (except Sunday,) as follows: [illegible] ville at 5:00 a. m. and [illegible] Pittsburgh at 10:[illegible] turning, [illegible] 3:50 [illegible]

[illegible] General Office, 61 Fourth avenue. [illegible] Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt. JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. "CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE."

Change of Time—Winter Arrangement.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1875, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac	11:00am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac	3:15pm	Through Express	7:10am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:00am
McKeesport Ac	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:35pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:05am

Mail trains daily, except Sunday. Through Express East, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and South.

R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent,
55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

[illegible] BURGH [illegible]

On and after Dec. 12, 1875, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	1:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail.	8:27am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	12:57pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:52pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Cb. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & WestEx.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc.	8:57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver FallsAc.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War. Ac	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver FallsAc.	6:22pm	Beaver FallsAc.	1:17pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	2:57pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom.	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom.	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm		
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
2d S. Works Ac	6:10pm	Titusville Ex.	3:45pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
		Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works [illegible] a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 30 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted. ja27

DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special physician, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary disease, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price, 50 cents. Address as above, or call.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

A CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. — FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[Continued from First Page.]

for facts, and when facts come out he will not have them. [Great excitement.]

Mr. BANKS made a point of order that after Mr. Blaine's challenge to the other side he had no right to decline yielding, but the Speaker overruled it.

Mr. BLAINE—Let them all arise and dissent. I do not object, but I do not intend to yield my whole hour.

Mr. MILLS—It is not the desire on this side to re-open any of the wounds of the late war. We have sat here and listened to charges, but we do not desire to answer them or to have anything to do with them. We hope, however, that our silence will not be recorded against us an admission of what we know to be false.

Mr. COOK (Georgia)—I was one of those who were wounded and crippled.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Maine yield any further?

Mr. BLAINE—I do not.

Mr. COOK—Then take back what you said.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, if that will do you any good, or you may all over there stand and dissent. I will wait for you to do that.

Mr. RANDALL—We are not at school now. [roars of laughter].

Cox's Speech Answered.

Mr. BLAINE—If you are, you are a most unruly set of scholars. Now, I desire to call attention to the speech of the gentleman from New York (Cox), who, as I said, delivered one speech and published another.

Mr. COX—I did not change anything in my speech.

Mr. BLAINE—I say that the gentleman made one speech and delivered another.

Mr. COX (contemptuously—Go on with your talk.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman talks about the Committee on the Conduct of the War being a humbug committee. He did not always talk so. In a debate in this House on the 21st of October, 1864, the gentleman, then from Ohio, said this resolution provided for inflicting on Rebel prisoners who may be in our hands the same inhuman, barbarous, horrible treatment which has been inflicted on our soldiers. It does not follow, the gentleman continued, that because the rebels have made brutes and fiends of themselves we should do likewise.

Mr. COX (in an undertone) That is good reasoning.

There is, Mr. BLAINE continued, a certain law of retaliation in war, but no man will stand up here and say, after due reflection, that he could reduce these prisoners, thrown into our hands, to the same condition exhibited by these skeletons, these pictures, these anatomies, brought to our attention. It does not follow that because our soldiers are treated in the way represented, and no doubt faithfully represented, &c. I will now again ask the gentleman from Georgia (Hill) if he recollects whether he was the author of the resolution that I read the other day?

Mr. HILL—I stated precisely and frankly the day before yesterday that I did not recollect being the author of that resolution. I have no doubt that the resolution was introduced, and I will state that at that time there was a belief in the Confederacy—

Mr. BLAINE (interrupting)—I did not yield for a speech. I just want to know whether you were the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I have a right to answer the question.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman has no right whatever to make a speech. If my time were extended I would not have any objection.

Mr. HILL (sitting down)—That resolution applied to spies.

Mr. BLAINE (contemptuously)—Oh! nonsense. It provided that every person pretending to be soldier or officer, and the gentleman says it related to spies.

Mr. HILL—Yes, pretended to be.

Mr. BLAINE (still contemptuously)—Oh, my! [Laughter.] Well, the gentleman admitted that he offered from the Judiciary [illegible] a resolution that every white [illegible] should act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of militia regiments should, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies too?

Mr. HILL (uneasily)—Will you allow me to answer?

A Hard Question.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes. Did that relate to spies?

Mr. HILL (repeating)—Will you allow me to answer?

Mr. BLAINE—No, sir, I will not. Again, another resolution was offered that every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy, who shall incite slaves to rebellion, etc., shall, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies? Now, I have searched somewhat in vain for anything in the world that rivals that, and I did find and have among my minutes the proclamation of Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, who was recalled to Spain because of his accursed cruelties against the inhabitants of that island, and the worst thing of all atrocities laid to his charge was a proclamation that every man or boy over fifteen years of age found from his house, and not being able to give a satisfactory reason therefor, should suffer death. Valmaseda copied it from the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia. We are told that all the allegations against Jefferson Davis should be forgiven, because they are dead. We are told that we should not revive them, that there should be nothing in the world to disturb the peaceful serenity of the Centennial year, that every allusion of this kind is calculated to do that very injurious thing. The very last declaration that we have from Jefferson Davis, authentically in life, which the gentleman read from the other day as his text book, is this: "To the remark of some person that the cause of the Confederacy was lost, Mr. Davis said it appears so, but the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be another time and in another form." I have here the Atlanta Constitution of January 24, 1875, in which there is reported a speech made by Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, and the paper says it is the grandest speech he ever delivered. I know the gentleman has delivered [illegible] but the editor of this [illegible] all. [illegible] people of [illegible] country cannot be roused to give an unanimous vote against the Republican party, it will put itself in power by precisely the same means that the President has taken in Louisiana, and the people are powerless to prevent it unless they go to war. [Great applause over the war.] If we fail with the ballot box in 1876 by reason of force, a startling proposition will present itself to the American people. I hope the Northern people have had a sufficiency of passion to settle the question fairly, but if we must have war, if we can't preserve this constitutional Government through the ballot, force is to defeat the ballot, and if war must come—God forbid that it shall come—but if folly and wickedness and the inordinate love of power should decree that America must save her Constitution by blood, let it come. I am ready."

Mr. HILL, rising—Will the gentleman allow me one word?

Mr. BLAINE—Not a word.

Mr. HILL, sneeringly—Oh!

Another Speech.

In another speech made by that gentleman on the 12th of May, he impressed on the colored men of the country the truth that if the folly and wickedness of the Republican party was to result in war, they (the colored people) would be the worst sufferers, and if peace was preserved they were safe. But as sure as war had freed, just so sure war would rei-nslave.

That, said Mr. BLAINE, was precisely the talk we had here by the folio and ream before the other rebellion. Oh, yes! you were for war then. The gentleman in his speech the other day says the Union is an unmixed blessing, that is, provided the [illegible] can rule it. It was the gentleman from Georgia who was preparing the hearts of the people for war. I have been supplied with abundant literature composed of the gentleman's speeches, which I have not been able to read. They seem to be as voluminous as one of the Spanish chronicles. In one of his speeches, talking about the removal of political disabilities, he says: "I would rather have my name recorded in the books of the Georgia penitentiary than on the books of removal from disabilities." [Laughter on the Republican side and a contradictory shake of the head by Hill.]

Do you not know, my friends, he continued, that when you go to Congress and ask for the removal of disabilities, you admit that you have been traitors?

Mr. HILL—From what do you read that?

Mr. BLAINE—From the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* (contemptuous gesture from Mr. Hill), giving an account of a great meeting at which Howell Cobb, Robert Tombs and Benj. H. Hill made speeches, and there the gentleman declared that he would rather have his name on the list of the Georgia Penitentiary than on the list of removal of disabilities.

"Perjury."

The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) happened in his speech yesterday to mention the word "perjury," and a good deal of feeling was exhibited at it by gentleman on the other side. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question, to which he can reply when he gets the floor.

Mr. HILL—Will you not allow me to answer now.

Mr. BLANE—not now. Suppose this great war that you have to inaugurate, if the Republican party gets into power, takes place, and that you join it, and those who sympathize with you join, although you have all taken an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the country, what relation would your conduct bear to perjury?

Mr. HILL — That would be standing-up for the Constitution against you who violate it.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but you are going to fight the Union.

Mr. HILL—Oh, no; not going to fight the Union, but to fight the enemy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] No, sir; we are in and we are going to stay in. We are not going out any more.

Mr. BLAINE—The effect of this speech of the gentleman from Georgia seems to have been very tremendous down there, for one of his organs says: "We assert without fear of contradiction that Mr. Hill, in his bitter denunciation of scallawags and carpet-baggers, deterred thousands of them from entering the ranks of the Radical party. They dare not do so for fear of social ostracism, and to-day the white people of Georgia are almost unanimously Democratic as a result of the labors of Mr. Hill."

Mr. COX—Good for Mr. Hill! In a certain event he is for war. Oh, Blaine, dry up.

Mr. BLAINE, not noticing Mr. Cox's remark, continued: The gentleman from Georgia cannot, by withholding his speech from publication, and by revising it and fixing it up for circulation among Northern Democrats, possibly erase his speeches in Georgia.

Mr. HILL (in his seat)—My speech is already in the hands of the printer.

Mr. BLAINE—I have quoted these Georgia speeches from Democratic newspapers. There is no excuse that the report is a perversion of his speeches in Republican papers. The gentleman deliberately states that in a certain contingency, that of the Republican party having power, he is for war.

Mr. HILL (deprecatingly)—No, sir.

Mr. BLAINE—I undertake here to say that in all the hot wrath of the Congress which precipitated the rebellion in this country, there is not a speech to be found which breathes a more determined resistence to lawful authority or to a greater readiness to resist it than the speech here which I have quoted. Not one. I said in my first speech that God forbid that I should lay at the door of the Southern people, as a people, these atrocities. I repeat it. I will not lay such charges at their door. I know very well, for I have read it in this *ex parte* humbug report, that there was a deep movement among the Southern people about these atrocities; that there was a profound sensibility on the subject. I know that their great leading officers protested against it. I know that many subordinate officers protested against it. I know them. An honorable General from North Carolina, now representing his State in the Senate, protested against it, but I have searched records in vain to find that the gentleman from Georgia (Hill) protested against it. It was known to the Confederate Congress. It was known at the doors of the Confederate Senate and in the corridors of its Capitol. An honorable and venerable gentleman now in my eye (alluding to Henry F. Foot, who was seated on a chair in the area on the Democratic side) brought it himself to the attention of the Confederate Congress. To show how entirely these matters were known here, I will read resolutions offered in the House on the 7th of January, 1864.

Hilarity at the Expense of Democrats.

Here Mr. BLAINE quoted resolutions, the language of which showed that the sufferings of Union prisoners were generally known on both sides of the line, and he added that the author of them was Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. [Laughter at the expense of Randall.] He also referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, approving of the humane efforts of the demonstration to secure an exchange of prisoners, and he said that amongst those who voted against it was Samuel S. Cox, then of Ohio. [Laughter at the expense of Cox.]

Mr. COX (interrupting)—The honorable hyena from Maine—

Mr. BLAINE—I am not to be interrupted.

Mr. COX, (as if correcting himself)—I say the honorable gentleman from Maine interrupted me five times the other day, and I let him come in.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) has notified me that I cannot have my time extended.

Mr. COX (ferociously)—Well, bellow away; you are a hyena.

Mr. BLAINE, not noticing the remarks—Mr. Speaker, I have very little time left, but I confess, and I say to the gentleman from Georgia, with no personal unkindness, that my very blood boiled, if there was anything of tradition or memory or feeling—it bled within me—when I heard that gentleman (Hill), with his record seconded and sustained by the gentleman from New York (Cox), demand here, over the arraignment of Abraham Lincoln's administration, and over the obloquy and slander on the grave of Edwin M. Stanton, that Jefferson Davis should be restored to full citizenship in this country. Ah! that is a novel spectacle.

Mr. HILL (in his seat)—I did not propose it.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Georgia does not know how novel it is, but the gentleman from New York ought to know it. The gentleman from Georgia does not know, and he can never know, how many hundred thousands of Northern bosoms that are lacerated.

Mr. HILL—But I never said it, Mr. Blaine, you are mistaken.

Mr. BLAINE—You accused the administration of Lincoln with violating the cartel, with breaking the honor of the Government. In a thousand things your speech published shows it, and as soon as the gentleman made it the gentleman from New York rushed over to him in hot haste to congratulate him, sympathizing, I suppose, with the assault.

Mr. HILL—On that subject I did nothing but read public letters and documents, and those, too, of Northern origin.

Mr. BLAINE—I repeat that that proposition strikes terror, I would almost say, into Northern hearts. The gentleman from Georgia, who offered the resolution in the Confederate Congress, which I have read, and who now comes to this House after a speech breathing threatenings and slaughter, in which he told the people that in a certain contingency he means war, and in which he advises his people to be ready for it, that gentleman comes here arraigning the administration which conducted the war and saved the Union, and he asks to join with him in paying the last full measure of honor which an American Congress can pay to an arch enemy and arch fiend of the Union.

Suppose Davis is Not Pardoned.

Suppose Jefferson Davis is not pardoned, is not amnestied? (Ironically) Oh! We cannot have the Centennial year without that. No man on this side of the House has ever intimated that Jefferson Davis should be refused pardon on account of a political crime. It is because of a personal crime, and if you ask that there must be a harmonious and universal rejoicing over every forgiven man, take out of prison all your criminals, take out men sentenced for piracy and murder, and proclaim the jubilee. Indeed.—

(A member on the Democratic side)—Let it include whisky convicts, too.

Mr. BLAINE—That reminds me of one thing which I might have forgotten. The gentleman from Georgia said that the logic which I had presented the other day with reference to Davis made General Grant responsible for McDonald and Joyce. The [illegible] may have thought that that [illegible] cannot [illegible] gentleman from New [illegible]

Mr. BLAINE [illegible] Davis, the moment that the crimes of Andersonville were brought to his attention, had arraigned the perpetrators of them at once, and issued an order that no guilty man should escape, then there would be some little consistency in the gentleman's position. [Applause on the Republican side and galleries.] It was in very bad taste for the gentleman from Georgia to introduce General Grant's name in this connection. Very bad taste, indeed. But I may mention on the authority of General Grant, whom the gentleman from Georgia impugned in connection with the exchange of prisoners, that

One Trouble in Relation to the Exchange of Prisoners

was that the Davis Government observed no honor in the matter. General Grant states that the brigade of Carter Stevenson, which was destroyed at Chattanooga, was made up of paroled prisoners taken at Vicksburg, and that Stevenson himself was one of them, and he states that the paroled prisoners who were taken one day and discharged were found next day in front of his line. But in stating this, General Grant was careful to say that for Lee and the two Johnsons and Pemberton, and the great Confederate Generals, they had been honor itself, but that with Davis, the Executive Government, there was no honor whatever. As to the number of prisoners who died on each side, I have been told by an army surgeon that there was a number of deaths among rebel prisoners, but that during the latter part of the war they came into our hands very much exhausted, ill clad, ill fed, diseased, and that they died of the diseases they brought. One eminent surgeon said to me that the question was not, What was the condition of the prisoners when they came to us? but what it was when they were sent back. Our men were taken in full health and strength. They came back

Wasted and Worn Skeletons.

The rebel prisoners were taken emaciated, and General Grant says that at the time such superhuman efforts were made on the Confederate side for an exchange there were 90,000 prisoners in our hands who would have re-entered the rebel army, but in good health and ready for fighting. That sheds a good deal of light on what the gentleman from Georgia said.

Mr. BLAINE then read a letter from Robert Ould, Confederate agent of exchange, to Col. Myers, directing him, if the exigencies required it, to use trains for the transportation of corn, to pay no attention to Yankee prisoners, as it was better to let them starve than for their soldiers to suffer.

Winder's Inhuman Order.

Mr. BLAINE then referred to the military order issued by General Winder to open a fire of grape upon the prisoners at Andersonville if the Union troops came within seven miles, which order Hill intimated was a forgery; to the use of blood hounds for hunting down escaped prisoners. Mr. Hill admitted that there were dogs kept for that purpose, but denied their being blood hounds, and ended by saying: In view of all these facts, I have only to say that if the American Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall pronounce Jefferson Davis worthy to be restored to the full rights of American citizenship, I can only vote against it and hang my head in silence.

Mr. BANKS proposed to amend the bill by striking out all after the first section, and substituting a provision that any person now lying under political disabilities shall be fully and forever relieved therefrom upon appearing before a United States Court, or any court of record, and taking the following oath: "I, A B, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

The bill, with Mr. Banks' amendment, Mr. Blaine's not having been admitted, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and a motion to reconsider the reference was made by Mr. BLAINE, and laid on the table, so that the bill cannot be reported back except under the regular call of committees.

The House then, at 3:15 adjourned.

The Hare Hotel Property.

What is known as "Hare's Hotel," on Liberty street, fronting Fifth avenue, is offered for rent. This house has long commanded an extensive and reliable patronage and will richly repay good management. The best stabling and yards in the city. Possession will be given April 1st, and those who may wish to rent or learn particulars should apply at the office of Brown & Co., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street. See card elsewhere.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with a slight rise in temperature, southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer.

Elections.

The following elections have been held since our last report:

Pennsylvania Insurance Company—C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, Jas. Graham, Geo. W. Evens, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.

School Entertainment.

An interesting entertainment will be given at the Fifth ward Public School, Allegheny City, this evening. The programme embraces recitations, readings, dialogues, tableaux and singing by the children. Prof. Conroy officiates as master of ceremonies, and as he has a rare faculty in arranging such matters, the entertainment cannot but be very attractive.

A Counterfeit Money Scrape.

Robert Mitchell was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing by Alderman McMasters on a charge of passing counterfeit money, made by John Dunn, of the South Side. Subsequently it was learned that it was not Robert, but Joseph Mitchell, who was wanted, and Robert was dismissed. The prosecutor had received a five dollar bill in part change for an X and when he demanded good money for it Mitchell refused to give it. It appearing that the defendant was not aware when he passed the bill that it was counterfeit, the charge was withdrawn upon the payment by the defendant of five good dollars to the prosecutor, and the costs.

Doings of the Burglars in Allegheny.

In our yesterday's edition we reported that burglars had broken open the door of the residence of Mr. Charles Brown, on North avenue. It appears that after getting inside of the house they had commenced operations on a bureau, and had broken open two drawers with a poker, when they were frightened away. Mrs. Brown yesterday returned home, and after making an examination, thinks that nothing was taken.

On Wednesday morning some bold rascal had the impudence to steal Officer Bailey's favorite rooster out of the cellar of the officer's residence, on Franklin street.

It was reported last evening that on the night previous an attempt had been made to get into Michael Seifert's saloon, at the head of Federal street, and also an adjoining grocery store and another house, but the thieves were unsuccessful in their efforts.

WANTS A DIVISION.

Wilkins Township Finds Itself too Large.

Since Wilkins township succeeded in withdrawing from its connection with the city as the Thirty-seventh ward, it finds that it is too large for one township. Yesterday a large number of the citizens of the township made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a division on the grounds that the population is too large and unwieldy to be operated by the legal machinery provided for one township. The Court appointed George R. Stewart, C. B. Seeley and Lemuel Spahr commissioners to examine into the propriety of a division, and make report at the March term of court.

TAKEN IN.

Comprehensive Raid Last Night.

The Adelphi Theatre, a low place of amusement in Philo Hall, on Third avenue, near Market street, was raided by the police last night, and in the number of arrests the descent proved to be the most fruitful one ever made in Pittsburgh. Over one hundred and thirty persons were taken into custody of which but two were women. A detail of forty police was engaged in the affair. Three or four trips were made between the station house and the theatre, a number of officers standing guard at the door until every habitue of the place had been located behind the bars. The cells of the police station were so full last night that the feet of some of the prisoners could be seen sticking out between the bars.

THE VERONA TROUBLES.

Application for an Injunction Restraining the Issuance of Bonds.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 last evening by J. McD Crossan, Wm. Metcalf, Thomas King et al., citizens of Verona borough, praying for an injunction to issue against A. H. Rowand, Burgess of the borough, N. King, and others, Councilmen, and A. M. Vantine, Treasurer, restraining them from purchasing a lot at an expense of $3,000, and erecting thereupon a town hall, at an expense of $7,000, for the payment of which the Council and Burgess propose to issue bonds. The reasons assigned by the petitioners are that a town hall is unnecessary; that the ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds was not adopted by a sufficient majority in Councils, and that the borough has no authority to issue bonds.

A LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Accidentally Shoots and Kills His Betrothed.

A sad tragedy occurred on the South Side Wednesday night, the result of the reprehensible practice of careless handling of fire arms. Joseph Flemm, employed in the bottle house of Cunningham & Ihmsen, called upon Miss Maria Amelia Palling, a young lady residing with her parents on Twenty-seventh street, for the purpose of spending the evening with her. He had been paying her attentions for some time past, and was engaged to be married to her, the time set for the occurrence only being a week or two hence. About ten o'clock Flemm produced a seven shooting revolver, and for fear of an accident, withdrew, as he supposed, the cartridges from it. He then showed the young lady how to handle a revolver. She took the weapon, and, it is said, snapped it several times. Then Flemm took it out of her hands, and snapped it in her face, when he was startled by the loud report, and to his horror he found that he had neglected to withdraw all the cartridges, the bullet lodging just above her left eye, and she fell to the floor. Flemm immediately summoned assistance, medical aid was procured, and Flemm himself did all in his power for the young lady. Unfortunately all efforts to save her life proved futile, and she expired about two o'clock.

Coroner McCallin was notified yesterday, and held an inquest, the facts developed being substantially as above given. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The lady was only eighteen years old, while Flemm is thirty-five and a widower.

After the inquest Flemm was arrested on a charge of murder. Deputy Mayor Hoerr gave him a preliminary hearing and committed him for a final hearing on next Monday. It is said that a women who lives across the street states she heard two shots fired. However, it is generally believed that the shooting was accidental.

SCIENCE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

An Interesting Lecture Upon Acoustics by Dr. Jillson—A Series of Entertaining Experiments.

The last lecture but one of the High School Scientific Series was delivered yesterday afternoon by Dr. J. B. C. Jillson. His subject was: "Sound; The Voice and the Ear." He began by saying that twenty years ago acoustics was the least advanced of any branch of physical science. This was perhaps owing to the fact that investigators, naturally, used the ear only in their investigations and the results were sometimes as varied as were the number of experimentors. Frequently the ear failed under circumstances where its use was indispensable and even when it had received all the desirable sound. This was not owing to a defective ear, for defective ears are very rare, but it was because the ear was untrained. The great advance made in the science of acoustics, in the last few years, is owing to the fact that the optical method has been used. In the study of sound the eye has been of more use than the ear. We can now literally produce sound that can be seen." This fact was well shown throughout the lecture, more than half the experiments being directed to the eye rather than the ear.

The speaker first called attention to the vibratory motion of solid bodies, illustrating his remarks with bells, plates, rods, and pieces of wood. A music box playing in the library in the second story of the High School building was plainly heard by the audience in the hall in the third story. The sound was conveyed by a rod of pine wood eighteen feet in length and one-half an inch in diameter, which passed through two floors and ceiling, one end of which rested on the music box and the other end terminating in a flat board. He next investigated the laws of vibrating strings, showing the application of these laws by numerous experiments addressed to the eye notably by an experiment with a piano wire twenty feet in length, with eight paper riders six inches square, which plainly showed the noder and vibrating points of the wire to all in the room.

Finally, he explained the vibration of columns of air, with an organ bellows, and a large assortment of tubes of wood, metal and glass, whistles, seeds, etc.

The second lecture upon this subject, and the last lecture of the series will be delivered by Dr. Jillson on the 20th inst.

Stocks at Auction.

This evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

41 Shares Diamond National Bank.
5 Shares Third National Bank of Allegheny.
85 Shares City Deposit Bank and Trust Company.
30 Shares Iron and Glass Bank.
100 Shares Artizans' Insurance Company.
2 Shares Mechanics' National Bank.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

A Supplementary Investigation Begun by the Board of Managers.

McElhany Declares that the "Leader" Interview is Conspicuously Inexact—The "Leader" Reporter Flatly Contradicts McElhany—A Misuse of the Public Funds Insinuated—The Board of Managers Resolve to Refer the Investigation to the Board of Charities—Superintendent Avery's Spirited Defense.

Yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Reform School met in their office, corner of Fourth and Market streets, to investigate the more recent charges of mismanagement in the school, published in the form of an interview with Jno. G. McElhany, late Assistant Superintendent of the Refuge There was a full representation of the Board of Directors. Just after the session was formally begun the following communication from Mr. Avery was read:

PENNA. REFORM SCHOOL, January 11, 1876.

To the Board of Managers of the Penna. Reform School:

In my own name, and in behalf of the officers associated with me, I would respectfully ask a thorough and searching examination into the management and discipline of the institution under my charge. I would suggest that the Board of State Charities be requested to conduct the investigation. Respectfully,

R. W. AVERY, Superintendent.

T. J. Bigham presided, and in a brief preliminary reference to the inciting cause of the present proposed investigation, he said that when he read the interview he was impressed that the evident intent of the article was to insinuate that the Refuge was a hot-bed of immorality, and he at once determined to begin an investigation, with a view of finding out how much truth there was in the report. Neither Miss Pence nor Michael Daly, whose purported statements constituted the greater portion of the report of the interview were present, and the investigation of the truth or falsity of the charges therein set forth was confined, of necessity, to the examination of John G. McElhany and George Vickers, the reporter who wrote the article in the *Leader*.

WHAT M'ELHANEY KNOWS.

The direct examination of McElhany was conducted by the Chairman. The witness denied that he had said that a wagon whip was used to punish the refractory inmates of the school, and he further denied that he had said that he saw Miss McCoy cruelly punish any of the inmates under her charge. He admitted that he said that "whipping was not the worst thing that had been done there." Referring to the report that Avery had told him that he (Avery) had a hold upon the managers which would prevent them from dispensing with his (Avery's) services, he premised his explanation of that assertion with the remark that the punishment of the boys was within the sphere of his duty, and in exercising that authority he said that he was not more severe than a father would be to an unruly or disobedient son. Returning to the point at issue, he reitterated his statement that Avery had told him that the Board of Managers did not dare to discharge him (Avery), because he (Avery) knew enough to blow up the whole institution. At this juncture the Managers, generally began to take part in the examination. Replying to a question by Mr. King, witness said that in referring to the existing abuses in the school he did not say positively that there were worse abuses than whipping; what he did say was that there "might be worse abuses there."

To Mr. Fetterman—"I never knew a wagon whip to be used in the Institution. The whip used by me, was of plaited sheep skin, about four feet long, with a soft stock. It was of the kind known as dog whips.

THE "INTERVIEW" REPUDIATED.

To Mr. Wightman—"I repudiate the *Leader* interview, except those portions of it, which are borne out, and substantiated by my testimony here to-day."

[The portions of the article which are substantiated by the testimony of McElhaney, are those which are concisely described in the opening paragraphs of this article.]

To Mr. Fetterman—I know of nothing worse in the conduct of the Institution than the whipping of the inmates.

The Board rested the direct examination at this point, and invited George Vicker the reporter to cross-examine the witness. The cross-examination was very brief, and during its continuance Mr. McElhaney was unbecomingly petulant. When questioned upon specific points of information, or assertion, published in the interview, he answered with hesitancy, and several times resorted to the expedient of a protest, against the right of the reporter to examine him. Finally Mr. Gillespie put a stop to his protests by saying that the whole management of the Reform School was involved in this question of maladministration, and that the witness should not hesitate to answer any inquiry, the purpose of which seemed to be to get at the truth. However, the cross-examination developed nothing of interest, as the reporter was not a skilled manipulator of witnesses, and in defense of himself he asked to be sworn as a witness. Just before the oath was administered to the reporter, McElhany testified, on re-direct examination, that he knew nothing, arising out of their management of the Reform School, that would reflect dishonor or reproach upon any member of the Board of Managers.

THE REPORTER ON THE STAND.

Mr. George Vickers was then sworn. The Chairman asked him to make a statement of his side of the case. The witness replied that he would prefer to be examined upon specific statements in the article. Outside of that he had no statement to make. He added that, on Monday night he met McElheny who asked him to retract that portion of his report which attributed the use of a wagon whip to Miss McCoy, because the statement was erroneous. "The rest of the report," said Mr. Vicker, "is true, and I will stand by it."

The following is the retraction published in the *Leader* of yesterday:

WAGON WHIPS.

EDITOR LEADER:—In the interview of your reporter with me, in yesterday's edition of your paper, I am stated to have said that Miss McCoy whipped the inmates with a wagon whip. There is certainly a mistake here. I never saw her do any whipping and I did not say so. What I said was that there was whipping in my department among the boys, who could not be managed without this mode of correction, and that Miss McCoy's department was separate from mine, and as to the report that she whipped inmates with a wagon whip, I knew nothing about it. My duties never called me into the female department, and I know nothing about how the female inmates were managed.

JOHN G. MCELHANY.

Mr. Vickers was questioned, at will, by the members of the Board.

To Mr. Gillespie—"I first met McElhany in the Penitentiary. I went to see him three times, and after the third interview I wrote the article. I believe the report of the interview to be correct, with the reservation of the statement referring to Miss McCoy, which is embraced in the retraction published over the signature of McElhany."

To Mr. Wightman—"When McElhany said that there was something worse than whipping in the management of the institution, I inferred that he wished to imply that there was a misuse of the public funds.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

When he said, referring to the whipping, "That isn't the worst that is going on here I immediately concluded that he referred to a misappropriation of the public funds. That impression led me to question him upon that point, and when I asked him if there was a misuse of the public funds he replied "Yes." Nothing further, touching this, passed between us, except that McElhany asked me not to publish that particular piece of information.

This ended the examination of Vickers, and the closing statement produced a ripple of excitement in the Board. Superintendent Avery said he hoped the most searching investigation of these charges would be made.

Mr. Fetterman believed that it was the duty of the Board of Charities to look closely into this matter. It was their especial province to investigate charges of the nature of those made against this Board, and when they took hold upon it they would make a thorough investigation. If the Board of Charities hesitated then the Legislature should be appealed to and if that body would not act then the whole matter should be taken into the courts.

Mr. Gillespie said that the people of the State looked with suspicion upon all State institutions, and he was strongly of the opinion that the charges brought against the Board could not be too largely ventilated.

Mr. King was not willing to rest under the imputation that these charges sought to place upon the Board. He was not willing to be suspected of wrong, and he thought all the other gentlemen of the Board would echo his sentiments upon this point.

A RIGID EXAMINATION RESOLVED UPON.

There was but one way to divest the public mind of prejudice, or suspicion, and that was by the fullest, clearest, and most impartial investigation. He was eager to have the investigation begin, and he would not be content until every crevice that might conceal a fraud was examined, and the result of the examination made known to the public.

Mr. Gilfillan moved the adoption of a resolution instructing the Chairman of the Board to acquaint the Board of Charities with the wishes of the managers of the Reform School, and requesting that body to immediately begin an investigation of the charges made against the directors and officers of the Reform School.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The iterated assertion of the two witnesses, that Superintendent Avery had declaired his possession of a proprietary interest in the Board, grated harshly on the Board, and they were determed to put the Superintendent upon the record. He was sworn, and his testimony was substantially as follows:

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT AVERY HAD TO SAY.

There was no conversation between McElhany and myself of the purport of his statement. In July, 1874, several of the subordinate officers were discharged, and there was considerable jealousy among the subordinate officers of the institution. McElhany believed that two of the men who had left were conspiring to injure him, and he told me his suspicions. He seemed to be very much discouraged, and to relieve him of his apprehension I assured him that so long as he did his duty the machinations of outsiders would ineffectual. I went further and said that no officer of the school would be ousted by unfair means, and that he might content himself in the assurance that his place was safe so long as he conscientiously discharged himself of the trusts that were reposed in him. I did not want him to receive the impression from what I said to him that I considered myself a fixture in the school, and I explicitly and emphatically declare that I did not say that the Board would not dare to remove me, or that I had any hold upon them; but what I did say was, that there would be no injustice done to any one. I have several times said to Mr. Ross, the clerk of the Executive Committee, that if the Board were dissatisfied with me as a Superintendent, I would resign upon the first intimation of that feeling. I know nothing of the Board or their proceedings, except that their work shows them to be good citizens and practical philanthropists."

Here Mr. Ross, clerk of the committee, was sworn, and he fully corroborated the Superintendent upon the question of fact in the statement of which the Superintendent referred to him.

Continuing, Mr. Avery testified, upon oath, that he had not inflicted corporal punishment upon any of the inmates during the last thirteen months, and that in his opinion there was a great deal less whipping in the Reform School than in the First ward school, and in the Birmingham public school, both of which he had presided over. During his control of the Reform School, which extended over a period of thirteen years, he had never received a complaint from the parents or guardians of any of the inmates, on the score of cruelty, and the fact that, since the beginning of the newspaper attacks upon the management of the school, there had been no inquiry or complaint from the natural guardians of his charges, he regarded as very significant. Efforts to get the inmates out of the school are incessant, and the Superintendent thought that the friends of his charges would be the first to seize upon a pretext of cruelty to give strength to their demand for the release of those that the State had sequestrated.

Mr. Bigham said that he had never seen a whip in the institution and until this controversy arose he did not know there was such a thing in the institution. He ordered the Superintendent to have every whip in the place sent to the office of the Board of Managers, and he invited the gentlemen of the press to call around on Saturday and examine the instruments of torture. Mr. Gillespie said that while he was on the Visiting Committee he closely investigated the system of punishment, and he was convinced, after the closest scrutiny, that corporal punishment was only resorted to when other, and milder disciplinary measures were found to be ineffectual, and that it was very rare.

ONCE MORE INTO THE BREECH.

After Superintendent Avery had left the witness stand, and the corroborative remarks of Mr. Gillespie were concluded, McElhany asked the attention of the Board to a statement he was about to make. He said: "As my statement, regarding the asserted power of Mr. Avery over the Board has been denied, in my own defense I want to say that I know another gentleman to whom he made the same statement that he did to me, and who is willing to substantiate my sworn statement to the same effect. I repeat that Mr. Avery said to me that *"He knew enough about the Board of Managers to annihilate the Institution if he were discharged."*

A member of the Board asked McElhany if the gentleman was accessible as a witness. McElhany replied that he was in the city.

This closed the investigation, and the Board adjourned.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Grand Jury yesterday had under discussion the mismanagement at the Reform school and the bad treatment received by its inmates from the officers. Some of the members thought that the Grand Jury should investigate the matter, but they were in doubt as to whether it was their duty to do so and whether they had the legal right to do so.

PREPARING FOR WORK.

Organization of Council Committees Yesterday—Chairmen Selected—Mr. Bigelow for City Attorney.

Quite a large meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Controller Snodgrass, chiefly for the purpose of organizing. The committee was called to order by the Controller, after which Mr. John Shipton was nominated and unanimously re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year. After returning thanks he stated that the first matter for consideration was the recommendation to Councils of a person learned in the law for the position of City Attorney. Dr. Gross nominated Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow, and with his name the nominations were closed. The following resolution was then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be instructed to report to Councils for their confirmation the name of T. S. Bigelow as City Attorney, elected by this committee for the ensuing three years.

Last year's appropriation ordinance was submitted by Mr. Snodgrass and ordered to be reported to Councils, by which it will be referred back to the Committee for such alterations as will render it applicable to the current year.

The following resolution, also presented by the Controller, was adopted:

Resolved, That the North and South Side Wharfmasters be and are hereby required to report to the City Controller, under oath, all wharfage due at the end of every month.

After deciding to call a meeting of Councils for Monday week, to act upon the above business, the committee adjourned.

The Water Committee also met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and proceeded at once, after being called to order by Clerk Morrow, to the selection of a chairman. The gentlemen nominated were Messrs. W. B. Hunter, James B. Glass, Gregory Fox, Dr. J. G. McCandless and S. H. Goldthorpe. Mr. Glass declined the nomination, owing to [illegible] absent during several months of the present year. Mr. Goldthorpe also withdrew in favor of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Glass to enhance the prospects of Mr. McCandless. A ballot resulted in nine votes for Dr. McCandless, four for Mr. Hunter and two for Mr. Fox. The election of Mr. McCandless was made unanimous. The choice of a clerk was postponed until next month. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Saturday night.

A meeting of the Street Committee was held in the Common Council chamber but nothing was done further than the election of Mr. W. W. Thompson as Chairman.

The Road, Survey, City Property and Market Committees meet this afternoon to organize, and the Retrenchment and Reform, Monongahela Wharf and Allegheny Wharf Committees to-morrow afternoon for the same purpose. The Market Committee elects three constables, two for the Diamond and one for the Fifth Avenue Market, and there are plenty of applicants for the positions, all of whom are working hard.

BREVITIES.

····The Market Committee elects three constables this afternoon. One committeeman was buttonholed sixteen times yesterday.

····The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. yesterday elected and installed B. R. Welsh, of Mercer Lodge No. 87, Grand Watch for the ensuing year. The report of the Grand Recorder was received and adopted.

····A meeting of the presidents of the various boat clubs of the city will be held this evening, at the Clipper boat house, foot of Thirteenth street, for the purpose of taking measures towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Jimmy Hamill.

····The stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The annual reports of the officers were received and approved, and the old Board of Directors re-elected. The company is in a prosperous condition financially.

····Annie Crumley was dangerously, though not fatally, burned yesterday afternoon about one o'clock at Matchett's box factory, on Third avenue. Her clothes ignited from the stove. Her companions fled from her in terror, except Mary Reddick, who doubtless saved her life by dashing a bucket of water upon her. Her injuries are quite severe and very painful.

····The charity concert recently given in Allegheny, according to the published report, yielded the handsome sum of $1,634.40. This surely is very creditable to those who in any way contributed to the success of the charitable enterprise. We are glad to see that so many of them have been repaid for their efforts, in the only way they could accept pay, viz., in *thanks*. The committee that had the matter in charge gave *thanks* to Mr. Mellor and Dr. Ritter, to the trustees of the church and to Mr. Myler, the treasurer. The Ladies' Relief Society, through their Secretary, certify *thanks* to Messrs, Kountz, Dean, Hostetter, Phillips, Gray and Herron, who compose the committee, and this committee makes pleasant mention of the aid furnished by a number of dear little girls, a cluster of Cherubs, if we judge by their names, Millie, Fannie, Annie, May, Girtie, Mamie, Bessie, Lettie, Alice and Maggie, and then some robust, bouncing good boys, young masters. All these thanks and acknowledgments were well deserved, have been gracefully rendered and the recipients are no doubt chuckling over their rich requital for their good things done for a noble cause. We have, however, to extend our condolence to our brethren of the press that not one of us has been deemed worthy of the thanks that seemed so abundant for all other helpers in this most praiseworthy affair.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Samuel Bradley, of the woolen mill firm of Bradley & Sons, Allegheny, has sufficiently recovered from a severe illness as to get around again.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER, 254 Penn avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless).

Andrew Knipschild, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, Referred to Register Shafer.

A. J. Nellis, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Composition meeting ordered before Register Shafer on the 28th inst.

James McNeil and Thomas McNeil, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves.

R. E. Sellers & Co., bankrupts. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors to ascertain whether the resolution, accepting the proposition, was passed in the manner required by the act.

Martin Metzger filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and William Frazier and Frederick Metzger, composing the firm of Frazier, Metzger & Co., and doing business in the city of Pittsburgh.

Charles Terheyden, a jeweller on Smithfield street, this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Wesley Greer vs. John S. Shaffer. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

H. B. Wilkins, guardian, &c., for use, vs. Maria Denny; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,500.

James A. Deeds et al. vs. John R. Allen. Preliminary injunction granted.

H. B. Wilkins, &c., for use, vs. Maria F. Denny. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,500. This was a *sci. fa.* on a mortgage, a similar verdict being given, as noticed above in another suit of the same nature, upon the same mortgage.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Edward J. Waring & Co. On trial.

Henry A. Hedges, guardian of William Haffey, et al. vs. Thos Cook. Verdict for plaintiff. A Sheriff's interpleader.

Colonel Espy vs. Wm. Anderson, Supervisor of Scott township. On trial. Action to recover for money expended in the construction of a plank walk.

Trial List for To-day

List No. 6, 224. Dellafield et al. vs. Campbell et al.
List No. 6, 227. Little et al. vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
List No. 6, 228. Diamond vs. Diamond et al.
List No. 5, 198. Holmes vs. Davis.
List No. 6, 48. Leake vs. Spang et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judges White, Kirkpatrick and Ewing.)

Peter Roehbeck vs. The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. Previously reported; jury out.

Samuel Keys vs. David Hutchinson. On trial. Action to recover damages for malicious prosecution.

The case of Irwin vs. Joseph West's executors is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

113. Ripper vs. Crown.
134. Wheeler vs. The Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.
18. Weiham vs. McPhillamy.
154. The City of Allegheny vs. Johnson.
84. The City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford.
144. McKenney & Co. vs. The Tenth ward Bank.
197. Mevey vs. Gearing et al.
198. Weaver vs. Ferson et al.
2 Wallace et al. vs. Murray.
4 Corey vs. Briggs executor.
5 Hay vs. Willard, owner.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Frank Hook, indicted for adultery, on oath of Jennie West, was acquitted, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Joseph Mitchell and John McDonald were acquitted on a charge of stealing a skiff, and the jury also recommended in its verdict that the Court pay the accused $25 each for the time they had spent in jail.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

W. D. Bell,	John Byrne,
Mary Bishop,	Andy Rudigar,
A. H. Rowand,	Fred Ditmore,
James Conners et al.	James Grady,
John Young et al.	John Hurley,
Wm. Darring,	Michael Quinn,
Jos. Mitchell et al.,	Ed. Shore
Pat Collins,	Jessie Fitz et al.,
Albert Steen,	Jesse Stalla,
Mathew Fox (2),	T. P. Byrne,
Geo Thompson,	Thos. Farrar et al.
Hugh Cornan.	

Court Brevities.

ALL surety and desertion cases will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-morrow.

THE liabilities of James McNeill & Bros. boiler makers at the Point, who yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, amount to about $25,000, and assets to $30,000—mostly uncollected book accounts.

IT IS understood that the county officials will resist the payment of liquor fines into the treasuries of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, a constitutional provision requiring all fines to be paid to the county. By the decision of Judge Sterrett the county will lose from eight to ten thousand dollars a year, half of which goes to the Law Library.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by John Barton, Esq., solicitor for James A. Deeds et al., asking that a contract between the plaintiffs and John R. Allen et al., be annulled. The facts set forth in the petition are that the defendants sold plaintiffs what purported to be a valuable patent right called "John R. Allen's Improvement in Carbureters." The defendants represented that by means of the devices and apparatus described in the letters patent, large quantities of gas for illuminating purposes could be made of benzine at a small cost. The complainants agreed to give $25,500 for three-fourths of the territory of Ohio, giving as a part of the consideration three promissory notes, neglecting, however, to write upon them the words "given for a patent right," being ignorant of the existence of the statute requiring such a proviso on the notes. The complainants now claim that John R. Allen was not inventor of the patent, his apparatus being infringements upon patents of J. A. Bassett and John McHenry, and they further claim that the representations in regard to the expense of manufacture were false. A preliminary injunction was granted.

Pittsburgh Jan 13 1876

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh Have you visited the Greate Boston Emporium clothing house Ninty five Smithfield St greate bargins in the line of Clothing of all kinds of Overcoats Dress Coats Vests Pants Shirts Neck ties and Every thing that is needed to Fit you out in a Dress suite After the Boston fashon he is selling at one Price only I have examined the goods and found them genuine tuies men have built up a big reputation in the clothing buisness I like to see People well dressed for this is the way they should be—better spend your Money for Clothing than any thing els. A man is respected no matter whom he is so that he is only well dressed there is no sin in being well dressed but it is a shame to have a Toren Coate—

So we'll go down to Rossiters And buy a new Dress Suite It is no use to go to oction for There you will only be Cheated for any thing bought at Auction you pay dear for it so go to a reliable Place if you want to be suted To get a Thing to suite you this is a Bargin Don't forget the Place right at the mouth of fifth on Smith*field*

J McKee

vers one

If you want a good fit
in the Clothing line
Just go down to the Boston Hub.
And there you will find
suits that fit and ware
And suits to fit your Pocckets
At any Time.

vers two

Breathes there a man so dead
Who never to himself hath *said*
He sell my Hoss and Buy a *coat*
To Array myself in a New Dress Coate
When *the* wintry winds do *blow*
he has thousands of Coats from Boston Town
Boston takes the leade in Fashion and fun
O the Boston Boys are the Boys for me
for the Boston Boys are brisk and free.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

BRONZES,

Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

MARRIED:

SCOTT—LOGAN—Thursday afternoon, January 13, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. Thomas D. Logan, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., CHARLES H. SCOTT to HENRIETTA B. daughter of the late Jno. T. Logan, Esq.

DIED:

ALEXANDER—Thursday morning, January 13. 1876, at 5 o'clock, BOYD GUY, youngest son of G. M. and M. E. Alexander, aged two years, eleven months and fifteen days.

The funeral will take place SATURDAY, January 15, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Hazel street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLOWERS of the finest quality, for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Bird Seed, Bird's Nests, &c., &c., &c.
Floral Decorations a Specialty.
Estimates furnished when requested.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, January 13, 1875. The river is five feet two inches and falling.

WHEELING, January 13, 1875. The river is fourteen feet and falling. Cloudy.

RICE'S LANDING, January 13, 1875. The river is four feet one inch and falling.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 13, 1875. The river is six feet three inches and falling.

BROWNSVILLE, January 13, 1875. The river is four feet ten inches and falling. Cloudy.

VICKSBURG, January 13, 1876. Up—Julia. Down—H. C. Yeager, 2 A. M., Belle, Shreveport, 4 P. M.

NASHVILLE, January 13, 1876. River stationary; 7 feet on shoals. Arrived—Alexander Kendal, from Point Isabel.

LITTLE ROCK, January 13, 1876. Clear and cool. River seven feet and falling. The Fannie Tatum left for Fort Smith.

CINCINNATI, January 13, 1876. Seventeen feet three inches; rising. Clear and cold. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Cons Millar, Memphis. Departed—Louisville, New Orleans.

CAIRO, January 13, 1876. Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Sam. Brown and St. Joseph, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Jas. Gilmore, St. Louis, 4 P. M. River 29 feet; falling. Clear; mercury 26.

LOUISVILLE, January 13, 1876. Cold. Arrived—Andy Baum and Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Baum, Memphis, Glasgow, Evansville. 8 feet 2 inches in canal and 6 feet 2 inches on falls.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1876. Clear and cold. Departed—Thompson Dean, Memphis; Jas. Howard, White river; Church, Ohio river; Jno. A. Scudder, St. Louis. Arrived—Robt. Mitchell, Ohio river; Pargund, Greenville.

ST. LOUIS, January 13, 1876. Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Mitchell, Keokuk. Departed—Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. River fallen 16 inches. Cloudy and cold. The river is full of floating ice, but not heavy enough to partially impede navigation.

EVANSVILLE, January 13, 1876. Clear; mercury 15 to 25. River 14 9-10 feet; falling. Light wind from the West. Up—Arkansas Belle, 6 A. M.; Golden Rule, 10:30; Roberts, noon; Dick Johnson, 4. Down—Durfee, 11:30; Evansville, noon; Grey Eagle, 3:30. Business light.

MEMPHIS, January 13, 1876. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—U. P. Schenck, Cincinnati; Cherokee, New Orleans, Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans; Chas. Morgan, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—U. P. Schenck, New Orleans; Cherokee, Cincinnati; Chas. Morgan, New Orleans; Colorado St. Louis; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati; Mary Bell, New Orleans.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, January 13.—Cattle: receipts 208 cars, against 235 cars last week; market active, at an advance of 50c per cwt. Sheep and lambs: receipts 66 cars, against 31 cars last week; market active; ¼c advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be insered at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO manage the exclusive sales of STAPLE GOODS in every county. Call or address N. Y. TOBACCO CO., 145 Reade St., N. Y. 276

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION as clerk; compensation not an object. Address H. JAMES, 19 Wylie avenue, city.

WANTED—SITTUATION BY A LADY, where she can have with her a boy 7 years of age; would engage for general household work. Address JENNIE SMITH, Allegheny Postoffice.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARRIAGE Driver, or the taking care of horses by one who has had twelve years experience, and is now out of employ because of his last employer sold his team; can give good testimonials. Address FRED. BLASSER, GAZETTE office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—A thoroughly competent and experienced man, one well acquainted with Saddlery Hardware; references required. Address S. J., GAZETTE office.

WANTED—TRANSCRIBING OF LEGAL papers, or other work, by one who has a "Type-writer." Address "TRANSCRIBER," P. O. Box 1005, city.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as Copyist. Address or enquire of A. L. W., No. 19 Wylie street.

WANTED—1 COLORED GIRL TO DO housework, sixty miles from city. Good wages. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—$7,000 ON A PROPERTY worth $15,000. Title first class. Address for 3 days, C. J. H., GAZETTE office. 1

WANTED—PLACES.—10 FARM HANDS with reference want work at $8 to $10 per month. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ROLL-TURNER by a man who understands his business; is sober and industrious; can give good reference if required. Addresss L., 23 Fourteenth street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A young man who is an excellent penman and quick at figures; can furnish first-class references as to ability, &c. Address J. M., corner Thirty-sixth and Butler, city.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a situation as fancy stitcher on shoes. Address Miss H. M., No. 90 East Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION INSIDE; UNDERSTANDS Produce and Grocery business. Address JOHN MILLER, Allegheny City.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A READY and willing young man, who desires to finish his trade of Plumber and Gas Fitter. Apply at 128 Pike street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS INSTRUCTOR in the art of practical reading, prose and poetic composition and punctuation. Address HORACE B. DURANT, 195 Fulton street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER OF large experience in this city, desires a position. First class references given. Would attend to the adjustment of socalled intricate sets of books or accounts. Terms moderate. Address "Methedical," this Office. Jan 13, '76.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF YOUNG girls with references, want places at 75 cts to $1 per week. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TWENTY EXPERIENCED cooks with first class city references, want places in the city or country. Office No. 1 Sixth St.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY COMPETENT Seamstresses, want dress-making or family sewing. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who speaks German wants situation where he can make himself useful. Office No. 1 Sixth St.

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, would take middle aged, to go to country—good home is offered. Wife to do housework, man to work about place. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—COLORED COUPLE, NO children, to go to country. Office No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, not afraid of work, desires a situation in planing mill or at frame making. Address S. M., No. 90 East Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ENGINEER, either locomotive or stationary; has had 25 years' experience; can give good reference. Address Isaac Jones, No. 2 Stevenson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A JOB BY A COMPETENT Nailor; 15 years' experience; good references; would leave the city. Address B. J., 215 Juniata street, Allegheny city.

WANTED—A TINNER WANTS A situation; steady work more of an object than big wages; understands his business. Please address J. R., 2409 Jane street, South Side.

WANTED—COPYING TO DO IN THE evenings, or the settling of books by a young man. Address A. L. W., No. 19 Wylie street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COPYIST by a young man who has several years' experience; good city reference. Address C., No. 51 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WATCHMAN in bank, store or other public building; bonds and best of references given. Address B. C. Holz, Pittsburgh, P. O.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAREHOUSEMAN or in a commission house or wholesale grocery, or watchman; has had some experience in warehousing; willing to make himself generally useful; references, if required. Address R. NOMIS, No. 447 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN secure first-class boarding by applying at No. 148 Third avenue.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 6 MONTHS on first class business paper. Address "Enterprise," GAZETTE office. 6

WANTED—A LIGHT BAROUCHE, pannel back, for one or two horses. Address HARRY, Box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—BOARDING FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two children in a private family. Address "Boarding," Box 1026, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4

WANTED—PLACES—FIFTY HOUSE girls, with reference, want places in city or country, at $1.50 to $2 per week. Office No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PLACES AT $1.50 AND $2.00 per week, by one hundred Girls; best of reference furnished, city or country; orders filled on a few hours' notice. Farm hands and drivers, with referencer, want places at $8 and $10 per month. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest
Silks, Satins, Cashmeres,
Velvets and Silk Poplins,
Laces, Flowers and
Dress Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,
And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

WANTED.

WANTED—200 COAL MINERS.—Steady work. Apply immediately at KEELING & CO., head of Twelfth street, South Side. 230

WANTED—MINERS—25 OR 30 GOOD Miners can find employment for the winter at the PIONEER COAL CO. WORKS, Kanawha Salines, W. Va.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE first of April, a house of 5, 6 or 7 rooms, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Rent not to exceed $300 a year. Address "W.," GAZETTE office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL NEWSPAPER WRITER desires a situation. Will not agree to write anything in the interest of the liquor traffic. Address H. BLAIR, 195 Fulton street, Allegheny City. 34

WANTED—SITUATION AS A TRAVELING salesman for a shoe house; have had six years' experience and a good trade established in Pennsylvania and Ohio; best of reference given. Address SALESMAN, 22 Mercer street, city.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as clerk, salesman or anything where I can make myself useful; references given. Address W. S. B., 146 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 TO $20,000 on a first mortgage, for 2 or 3 years, on very valuable city property, bringing a large rental. Principals will please address Lock Box 865.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF experience, situation to drive or take care of horses in city or country; can drive carriage; can milk also; will make himself generally useful; highest wages not expected; good references. Address Johnston, corner A. V. R. R. and 41st street.

TO LET.

TO LET
The "Hare Hotel Property."
The Hotel property known as "Hare's Hotel," on Liberty street, fronting Fifth avenue, together with the large brick stable, 45 by 115 feet fronting on Penn avenue, with yard 45 feet by 125 feet through to Liberty street. This property is favorably situated and commands a large city and country patronage, convenient for the traveling public. Possession given first of April. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works. z80

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH GOOD BOARDING, at No. 148 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL FINISHED dwelling house, situated on Centre avenue, 1½ miles from the Court House, with about 8 acres of land, on which is a large variety of bearing fruit trees, fine stable and tenant house, spring of good water and spring-house. Would sell the above on reasonable terms. Apply to ROBERT DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXtures, &c., of a first-class FEED STORE, splendidly located in this city, doing a safe business. Address immediately FEED, GAZETTE office. 255

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—A FARM on the line of P. R. R., containing 150 Acres, or one-half if desired, situated in Westmoreland county, Pa., ten minutes' walk of station. Good improvements—Stone House of 9 Rooms; large frame barn, corn crib, wagon shed and pig pens; large orchard, two wells and spring at house, soft water. Will sell with privilege of Milk Dairy, now doing a good cash business. Will sell low and on easy terms on account of other business. For information call on or address E. J. KEENAN, Greensburg, Pa. y89

FOR SALE.
Wagons from $55 to $500.
PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELARROWS for all work. All warranted, at wholesale and retail, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Two squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.
fe27 C. COLEMAN & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,
BENEFIT OF
MISS JANE COOMBS.
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker..........Miss JANE COOMBS
During the Third Act Miss Coombs will give her wonderful description of the Steeple Chase.
Saturday afternoon and evening AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Monday—JOHN McCULLOUGH.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
Sixteen New Stars This Week!
Miss Blanche Selwyn, Fontainbleu Sisters, Jennie Southern, Harrison & McGlone, Ben. Gilfoil, Japanese Tommy, Billy Emmitt, Katie Howard, Manchester & Jennings' last week, M'lle De Granville, Venus and Adonis, immense success of the Female Minstrels and Living Statue Troupe. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

POULTRY SHOW
NOW OPEN,
At Old City Hall, Market St.
POULTRY, PIGEONS,
Dogs, Rabbits, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Five Tickets, $1.00.
z67

GRAND
CHARITY CONCERT
At Mercantile Library Hall,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 20th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MISS JULIA RIVE, of Cincinnati, (a Pupil of Liszt.)
MISS ZO SWISSHELM.
MISS WALLACE.
MISS COLVILLE.
MISS HUGHES.
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
PROFESSOR HAUGHAWAUT.
MR. BRECHT.
MR. BOEHME.
MR. BUSSMAN.
MR. HUNTINGDON.
MR. F. ZITTERBART, JR.
THE GREAT WESTERN BAND, PROF. WEISE.
Treasurer, JAMES PARK, JR., ESQ.
TICKETS, $1, for sale at Hale's Music Store. No charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats at Hale's, Smithfield street, will commence on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9 A. M.

PROF. JAMES H. BROOKS'
DANCING ACADEMY!
No. 29 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second and last term of the season will commence on MONDAY, January 3, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies and Gentlemen, and WEDNESDAY, January 5, at 3 o'clock, for Misses and Masters. Class arrangement for Ladies and Gentlemen, Mondays and Thursdays; for Misses and Masters, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
For particulars call for circulars at Music Stores.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1875.

Capital paid up		$50,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages and Bills Receivable	$32,893 43	
Real Estate	23,510 24	
Premiums	4,307 47	
Cash	4,392 24	
Book Accounts	2,191 45	
Office Furniture	1,050 72	
		$70,145 55
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$15,665 27	
Interest	2,829 12	
		18,494 49
EXPENSES.		
Expenses	$4,958 71	
Returned Premiums	2,220 14	
Commissions	1,382 02	
Taxes	1,454 45	
Fires	707 98	
Dividends	4,000 00	
		14,723 30
		$3,771 19
Amount of Risks Outstanding December 31, 1875		$1,727,394 31

z51 J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1875.

Capital		$250,000 00
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5.20 Registered Bonds	$63,000 00	
Premiums on same	10,237 50	
Bills Receivable	63,820 20	
Mortgages	79,200 00	
Company's Building, 87 Wood street	35,750 00	
Per Shares M. & M. Ins. Co. Stock	2,310 00	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	19,335 45	
Individual Accounts	8,361 92	
Stock Due Bills	85,000 00	
		$367,015 07
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$61,612 35	
Interest	17,532 29	
		79,144 64
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$25,933 13	
State, County and City Taxes	1,846 28	
Commission Account	2,957 88	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	5,614 14	
Salaries, Advertising and all other expenses	8,058 30	
Dividends	30,000 00	
		74,409 73
Unadjusted Losses		300 00
Outstanding Risks		5,484,748 66

z69 J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
Ben Franklin Insurance Co.,
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
For the year ending Dec. 31st, A. D. 1875.

CAPITAL		$150,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$106,418 [illegible]	
Bills Receivable	42,300 70	
Real Estate	25,000 00	
Premiums in course of coll	7,546 [illegible]	
Cash	7,375 [illegible]	
Personal Property	2,750 00	
Accrued Interest and Rent	4,607 54	
Total		$196,077 [illegible]
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$60,067 [illegible]	
Interest	10,765 [illegible]	
House Rent	119 00	
Accrued Interest and Rent	4,607 54	
Total		$75,560 [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses Paid	$37,190 [illegible]	
Expenses and Salaries	11,504 [illegible]	
Ret. Premiums and Re-insurance	12,050 [illegible]	
Commissions	7,750 [illegible]	
Dividends	801 [illegible]	
Taxes	2,948 51	
Total		$73,038 [illegible]
Outstanding Risks		$3,711,304 60.

z62 GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1875, inclusive, Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 26, 1856:

Capital Authorized and Paid in		100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$135,451 00	
Bills Receivable	14,669 00	
Cash in Bank	12,651 71	
Pittsburgh School Bonds	10,000 00	
Allegheny Wharf Bonds	3,000 00	
National Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Uncollected Premiums	1,883 78	
		$181,855 50
RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums Received	$21,565 30	
Interest and Commissions Received	14,279 76	
Unpaid Dividends	290 00	
Balance Jan. 1, 1875	77,420 54	
		113,445 60
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dividends Nos. 14 and 15	$16,000 00	
Fire Losses Paid	7,797 37	
State and Water Tax	809 50	
Salaries and Expenses	5,222 25	
Commissions on Premiums	714 86	
Returned Premiums and Reinsurance	855 63	
Sundry Accounts charged to Profit and Loss	299 43	
		31,630 10
Balance Above Capital		81,855 50
Capital Paid in		100,000 00
		$181,855 50
Outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1875		$2,113,070 00
Unearned Premiums		27,575 00
Interest Due and Accrued		3,277 30
Unadjusted Loss—Policy		1,500 00
Debts none.		

270-TTHS JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND Balances of Deposits in the BANK OF PITTSBURGH, of the amount of Ten Dollars and exceeding that sum, which within the three years next preceding the date of this Statement have neither been increased or diminished, with the names of the Depositors, the dates when such Deposits were made, or balances accrued, and the amounts thereof:

Names.	Residence.	Dates.	Amounts.
Jane Campbell	Freeport, Pa	August 24, 1870	17 87
Mary Chess	Temperanceville	June 1st, 1873	467 50
Christina Eisenbeis	Reisville	February 4th, 1871	75 00
John McCallen	Irwin Station, Pa	January 5th, 1871	741 00
Elizabeth McCullough	Yellow Creek	July 24, 1873	502 50
Carl Moricke	Pittsburgh, Pa	May 24th, 1869	170 00
Wm. Phillips' Adm'r	Pittsburgh, Pa	June 18th, 1872	600 33
Nicholas Wolter	Freeport, Pa	March 25th, 1873	19 500

Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh, ss.:
Mr. ROSEBURG, Cashier of said BANK OF PITTSBURGH, being duly sworn upon his oath, does say that he believes the above Statement in relation to unclaimed Deposits to be correct.
WM. ROSEBURG, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of December, A. D. 1875.
y95-F S. SMITH, Notary Public.

VIENNA
Glycerine Soap
25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sarg's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all direct Importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 254 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly done.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 1, PITTSBURGH & ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, (Hand street), issued June 21, 1847, to Charles Avery for Forty-two (42) shares, has been lost, and that application will be made to the President and Managers of said Bridge Company for a new Certificate.